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The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay,

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

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WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday 2-39 P.M.	STEAMERS.	TONS.	CONNECTING AT ADEN WITH	TONS
11th Apr.	EGYPT	7912	......	......
18th „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
25th „	MACEDONIA	10512	......	......
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
9th „	CALEDONIA	7558	......	......
16th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd „	ARABIA	7903	......	......
30th „	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
6th June.	PERSIA	7951	......	......
13th „	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
20th „	OCEANA	6610	......	......
27th „	PENINSULAR	5291	BRITANNIA	6525
4th July	EGYPT	7912	......	......
11th „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9621
18th „	PENINSULAR	5294	......	......
25th „	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912

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DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	14th May „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	11th June „
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	9th July. „
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	6th Aug. „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	3rd Sept. „
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct. „

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ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	19th June „

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Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 6th Apr.	11 a. m.	P. D. & C.*
KOLA	1,205	Thur. 9th Apr.	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 10th Apr.	6 a. m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, on MONDAY, 6th Apr., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on THURSDAY, 9th Apr., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera, Koweit and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,398 tons, sailing on or about 11th April.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

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4th April, 1908.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April 1908.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May 1908.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	15th May 1908.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June 1908.
KOERBER	5,201	A. Foresti	1st July 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
* VORWAERTS	5990	B. Bednarz	27th Apr. 1908.
* PERSIA	5835	G. Bartole	25th May 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE,—are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

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Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

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TRIESTE	5095	N. Chersich	24th Apr, 1908.

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Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

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From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*920	489	809
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	–

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 84 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
City of Benares	..	Apr. 19	....	May 10	June 1
City of Calcutta	..	May 22	....	June 9	July 1
City of Karachi	...	June 4	....	June 22	July 15
Trafford Hall	...	June 22	....	July 10	Aug. 2
City of London	..	July 13	.. ..	July 31	Aug. 23
City of Manchester	...	July 20	....	Aug 8	Sept. 1
Merton Hall	..	Aug. 6	Aug. 21	.....	Sept. 18
City of Calcutta	...	Aug. 22	....	Sept. 9	Oct. 1
City of Karachi	...	Sept. 8	....	Sept. 26	Oct. 20
Trafford Hall	...	Oct. 12	....	Oct. 29	Nov. 22
City of Glasgow	..	Oct. 18	....	Nov. 5	Nov. 29
City of London	...	Nov. 7	.....	Nov. 25	Dec. 21 1909
Merton Hall	...	Nov. 20	Dec. 5	.....	Jan. 1
City of Calcutta	...	Nov. 26	....	Dec. 14	Jan. 7
City of Karachi	..	Dec. 15 1909	.....	Dec. 31	Jan. 23
Trafford Hall	..	Jan. 10	.....	Jan. 26	Feb 20

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CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000

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The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon : they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
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Mandalay.
Colombo.
Kandy.
Newera-Eliya.
Camp Aden.
Steamer Point-Aden.
Zanzibar.
Mombasa.
Nairobi.
Entebbe.

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Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

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Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour Rs. 2-8

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8,

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Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

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Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s. s. "CALEDONIA," from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at the Town Custom House.

Mr. Whittell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys will be held on Bag Cargo packed in Single Gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 10th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS MEMORIAL.

SUBSCRIBERS and intending Subscribers are informed that all Subscriptions towards the abovenamed Memorial can be paid either to the Bank of Bombay or to the Undersigned.

JAMES MACDONALD,
FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM,
D. E. WACHA,
Honorary Secretaries.

NOTICE.

MOOLTANI GIRDHARIDAS NARANDAS who was employed by me is NO LONGER in my service. Any one dealing with him in my name or on my behalf will do so at his own risk and I will not be responsible for any such dealings.

LALLCHUND JASSODANUNDAN, BROKER.
BOMBAY, 30TH AUGUST, 1902.
No. 123, Walkeshwar Road, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway, at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., Standard Time, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th April, 1908, for the SUPPLY of 1,400 tons of TEAK LOG TIMBER, MOULMEIN, RANGOON or SIAM, for immediate delivery.

2. Tenderers to quote a rate per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Company's Engineer's Workshop, Byculla and to state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by the specifications of shipment, showing clearly that the Timber Tendered is Moulmein, Rangoon or Siam; separate Tenders and Specifications to be submitted for each description offered.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. L. SHAW,
Ag. General Storekeeper.
GENERAL STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE,
PAREL, 4TH APRIL, 1908.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Bombay Time), on MONDAY the 13th day of April 1908, for the SUPPLY of BUCKETS GALVANIZED of sizes for the year ending 31st March, 1909.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may, on payment of Re. 1, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 50 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount, will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. LACEY,
Storekeeper, Municipality.
STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE,
CHINCHPOKLI, 3RD APRIL, 1908.

HOCKEY.

THE AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT, 1908.

THE AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT this year will start on MONDAY, 27th April.

Entries close on MONDAY, 13th April.

Drawing will take place at the Gymkhana on TUESDAY, 21st April, at 6-30 P. M., and all Teams entered are invited to send a representative.

Entrance Fee, Rs. 10.

The Winners are entitled to hold the Cup for one year in India.

Entries should be sent as soon as possible with fee to the Undersigned.

Rules, 1907-8.

J. L. WILLIAMS,
Honorary Secretary,
AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT,
Bombay Gymkhana.
BOMBAY, 1ST MARCH, 1908.

"TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC, LONDON."

THE last date of entry for the Musical Knowledge Examination is THURSDAY, April 9th, 1908. For particulars apply to—

EDGAR FAULKNER,
Local Secretary,
The Anchorage, Bombay.

NOTICE.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE OF SERVICEABLE MACHINERY AND PLANTS.

MESSRS. NUSSERWANJI and Co., Auctioneers, for the North-Western Railway, have been instructed to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the General Stores Yard, Lahore, on FRIDAY, the 24th April, 1908, commencing at 7-30 A. M., a lot of 2nd-hand MACHINERY and TOOLS comprising among other articles, the following :—

Pumps of different descriptions.
Rail Presses.
Rail Sawing Machines.
Excavators.
Forges, Portable.
Weighing Machines.
Rack Drilling Machines.
Weigh bridges, 16 feet, graduated for English and Indian weights, to weigh upto 18, 20 and 22 tons.
Steam Hoists.
Traversers Carriage.
Pike Drivers.
Hot Air Engines.
Tanks, Portable Drums, clips 4' and 8' dia.
Drums Winding.
Boilers Vertical.
Bears Punching Hydraulic.
Machine Mortor Mixing.
Several Girders of Various spans.
Chains, of sizes.
Block Pulley, of sizes.
Wheels and Exles Trollies.
Rope Coir and Manilla, of sizes.
Steel and Iron Bars, of sizes. Rivets, of sizes.

Besides a lot of scrap and other articles will also be sold.

Freight will be charged at Railway Revenue rate over the N. W. Railway for any articles purchased at this Auction and booked to out-Stations.

CHIEF STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE,
LAHORE, 27TH MARCH, 1908.

CONNAUGHT HOTEL, POONA.

CUISINE OF THE VERY BEST.
Most Central Position.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THACKER & Co. Ld.
BOOKSELLERS &c. BOMBAY.

NEW & FORTHCOMING BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
The Ways of Rebellion. By B. Farrer. Colonial Edition. Paper Rs. 1-12, Cloth	2	4
Betty of the Rectory. By L. T. Meade, Colonial Edition. Paper Rs. 1-12, Cloth	2	4
Telegraphic Systems and other notes. By A. Crotch, with 222 Illustrations. Griffin's Scientific Text Books, Cr. 8vo, Cloth	4	6
The Half Smart Set. By Florence Warden. Colonial Edition. Paper Rs. 1-12, cloth ...	2	4
Memoirs of Revolutionist. By P. Kropotkin, with Portrait, Cheap Edition	2	10
His final flutter. By H. Potts. Colonial Edition. Paper Rs. 1-12, Cloth	2	4
The House of the Lost Court. By the Marquesa D'Alpens, Colonial Editions, Paper Rs. 1-12, Cloth	2	4
Confessions of the Tradesman. By F. T. Bullen. Colonial Edition. Paper Rs. 1-12, Cloth	2	4
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The Girl in Scarlet. By. F. Zola, Continental Authors Series. Cr. 8vo Cloth	0	14
The Brotherhood of Wisdom. By F. J. Armour. Cr. 8vo Cloth	4	8
La Route Range. By George Ohnet. Cr. 8vo.....	2	10
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Leather Industries Laboratory Book of analytic and experimental methods. By H. B. Procter, M. Sc, F. I. C. E., C. S. 2nd Edition Revised and enlarged. 8vo Cloth	15	12
Demos Awakes. By D. S. Maurray. Colonial Edition. Paper 1-12, Cloth	2	4
Little Josephine. By. L. T. Meade, with coloured Frontispiece by E. F. Sherie. Colonial Edition, Paper 1-12, Cloth	2	4
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Records of Stirring Times, based upon unpublished from 1726-1822. By M. Montgomery Champbell, Illustrated Demy 8vo. Cloth, ...	8	12

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per P. and O. S. N. Company's S. S. "MARMORA," from JAPAN, CHINA, STRAITS, and COLOMBO, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at the Town Custom House.

Mr. Whittell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned, within seven days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys will be held on Bag Cargo packed in Single Gunnies only, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.

THE ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LD.,

of 105 Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W

BOMBAY DEPOT, Esplanade Road.

NOTICE.

A SALE

OF

Over-season Stock Goods and Remnants will take place at the DEPOT

ON

TUESDAY, April 7th, 1908,

AND

WEDNESDAY, April 8th, 1908.

between the hours of 9-30 A. M. and 6-30 P. M.

On the first day of the sale the Depot will be OPEN to MEMBERS only and on the second day to MEMBERS and NON-MEMBERS also.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

LAST 8 NIGHTS ! LAST 8 NIGHTS !!
OF THE

BANDMANN COMEDY CO.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
MONDAY, APRIL 6TH.
The Funniest Farcical Comedy Ever Written,

CHARLEY'S AUNT.

TUE. 7th April.—THE WALLS OF JERICHO.
WED. 8th April—OLD HEIDELBERG.
THU. 9th April.—"EAST LYNNE."
FRI. 10th April.—"THE MAN FROM BLANKLEY'S"
SAT. 11th April.—THE SILVER KING.
MON. 13th April.—ALICE SIT-BY-THE-FIRE.
TUE. 14th April.—BEAUTY AND THE BARGE.
WED. 15th April.—PETER'S MOTHER.

SPECIAL NOTICE :—The Bandmann Comedy Company will positively leave Bombay on Thursday, April 16th for Egypt and London where the present Company will disband.

POPULAR PRICES!! Rs. 5, 3, 2, 1.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half price to the Rs. 3, and Rs. 2 Seats.

(Tickets to be Purchased at the Theatre at Night only)

Boxes, Rs. 50, 40, 30 ; Single Seats, Rs. 10, 7-8, 6.

Doors Open 8-30, Commence at 9-30. Box Plan at Messrs. Rose & Co.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

AND EVERY NIGHT,
SUNDAYS INCLUDED.

From 7-15 to 8-15, from 8 30 to 9-30, from 10-15 to 11-15

And an EXTRA SHOW EVERY SATURDAY, from 11-15 to 12-15.

THE EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
with the following Films :—

1. LET US DIVORCE (very comic).
2. SWEEDISH SPORTS (amusements and sky competitions).
3. YOUR WIFE IS UNFAITHFUL TO US (comic story of a woman who had many lovers.)
4. THE TULIPS (this coloured film closes with a beautiful Ballet and an apotheosis which has never been surpassed nor equalled.)
5. BRETON'S PROMISE (touching story of two lovers who swore eternal fidelity and died together).
6. OUR BAND GOING TO COMPETITION (full of humorous incidents).

DON'T MISS THIS ATTRACTIVE NIGHT.

ON ESPLANADE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

6th Entire Grand Change of Programme

OF

THE ROYAL BIOSCOPE.

The Programme includes :
GREAT TRAIN ROBBERY.
(Great success at Alhambra Theatre, London),
JOAN OF ARC,
MODERN BRIGANDAGE,
EASTER EGGS,
ENCHANTED GLASSES,
GAIETIES OF DIVORCE,
and many others.

See Our Detail Programme.

EVERY EVENING } **2 SHOWS.**
EVERY EVENING }

First from 7 to 8-30. Second from 9-30 to 11.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
EVERY SATURDAY.
EVERY SATURDAY THIRD SHOW,
From 11 to 12-30.
REMEMBER
our MOTTO, "Second to None."

We Lead. Those who are imitating are always behind.

PRICES AS USUAL.
L. WENZEL,
Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ANDERSON'S
WHISKY.

Red Star, Rs. 2-8 per bottle.
Three Stars, Rs. 3 per bottle.
SAMPLE NIPS ON APPLICATION.

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O. T. B. (Old Mac Taggart Blend)
F. O. S. (Finest old Scotch)
From DONALD Mc. TAGGART & Co., Strathspey and Glasgow.
A. L. W. (Antique Liqueur)
R. O. T. (Rare Old Talisker)
From The DAILUAINE-TALISKER DISTILLERS LTD.

ENGINE & BOILER—For Sale.—A Portable Loco Type Boiler, with Engine, in good working order, by Ransomes, Head & Jefferies. Open to any examination by intending Purchasers. Apply Box No. 407, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

MESSRS. A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co. beg to inform the public that they are now Registering Orders for the following NEW BOOK which is due shortly from England :—

MEMOIRS OF FIELD MARSHAL SIR HENRY WYLIE NORMAN,

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SIR WILLIAM LEE-WARNER, K.C.S.I.

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GUARANTEED first quality goods supplied at EXTREMELY MODERATE PRICES.

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JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
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Telephone No. 838.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of 150 Shares of the Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 6th April, 1908, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time) Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, Hummum Street, Fort, by order of Dewan Bahadur Kasturchand Abirchand, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Pestonjee Jehangir Hormusjee :—

150 Shares of the Berar Manufacturing Coy., Ld.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishankar Kanga & Girdharlal, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.
BOMBAY, 6TH APRIL, 1908.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE on WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 11 A.M. to 2-30 P.M., and

ON THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 11 A.M. to 1-30 P.M., and again from 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

TO COLLECTORS OF ARTS AND CURIOS.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY the 8th and THURSDAY the 9th day of April, 1908, at the time mentioned above, offer for sale by Public Auction, at Century Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, a large collection of high-class Japanese Arts and curios, consisting of gold coloured and hand-painted satsuma, amata, emery, makuj and other vases; bowls, cups, plates; brass and bronze vases and bowls, gold filled cigarette cases, pen-knives, cloisonne vases; ivory figures, cut velvet door and wall curtains, embroidered screens and similar other articles of Arts, suitable for use and presentation.

Goods are on view.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT WARLEE.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co. will on WEDNESDAY the 8th day of April, 1908, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned property by order of the mortgagee Premji Tricumdass and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Narayan Moroba under the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage dated the 29th of March 1906.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of Fazandari or Toka land the Fazandars whereof are Harkisondas and Bhugwandas Narotamdas containing by admeasurement (866) square yards or thereabouts together with the tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward (G), No. 135 (2) and 135 (4) and Street No. 37 A. and 37 C. all which premises are situate at and on the south side of the Warlee Road at Warlee, otherwise called Sambhu Mahadeu Pakhadi or Fersi Pakhadi in the Registration District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the property of Gangabai, widow of Trimback Jagannathji and on or towards the West partly by the property of Gangabai widow of Trimback Jagannathji and partly by charitable ground called Khaladi, on or towards the North by the said Warlee Road, and on or towards the South by a gowan or public passage and by charitable ground called Khaladi aforesaid and were formerly in the occupation of Thamabai widow of Keshav Bhawoo and then in that of Bhasker Jagannathji and are now in that of the said Narayan Moroba.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Maganlal Jehangir and Goolabbhai. Attorneys for the said mortgagee or to the Undersigned.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MERCHANTS AND BUYERS.

SALE of Furniture, at Gowalia Tank Road, opposite P. and F. High School.

Messrs SORABJEE COWASJI and CO. will on SUNDAY the 12th day of April, 1908, sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises of Messrs. M. Rishbood and Co., 18 Gowalia Tank Road the surplus stock in trade of furniture of the said Messrs M. Rishbood and Co. consisting of elegantly designed single and double door almirahs, side and centre tables, teapoys, bedsteads, chairs, towel, rockside boards, jardiniers, bedsteads for statues, screens, cabinets, books cases, and similar other pieces of furniture made by the best seasoned teak and blackwood by Madrasi carpenters.

The furniture will be on view three days previous to sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
BOMBAY, 6TH APRIL, 1908.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

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AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

ACCOMMODATION with BOARD, available for Bachelors (Europeans). Terms, &c., on application to Box No. 670, care of "The Bombay Gazette."

ALMANAC for 1908.—Descriptive Sheet Almanac. A Compendium of Official and Commercial Information. Always useful and available in a Condensed Form Price Four Annas. Apply Box No. 406, c/o "Bombay Gazette." Office.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose boxes, arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BACHELOR.—A young PARSEE BACHELOR, of a respectable family, holding a good position in a well established firm, with future prospects, desires in all good faith, to correspond with a respectable Parsee Lady, with a view to matrimony. Correspondence strictly confidential, Apply Box No. 639, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

COMPOSITORS WANTED.—Apply the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

COPIES of Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN'S LECTURE on "Woman's Proper Place in Society," in pamphlet form, Rs 2 per copy, can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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FOR SALE.—BAY GELDING, rising 9, very quiet and gentle, would suit Lady. Only EUROPEANS need apply. 117 GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Mofussil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

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JAMES STEUART,
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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,175,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
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ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 21,00,000

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Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$	15,000,000
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ESTABLISHED 1880

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RESERVED FUNDS	„ 15,050,000

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Minimum charge	„ [illegible]	do.	do.

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"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
POST FREE.

	Town.	Post
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 7	„ 8
Quarterly	„ 4	„ 5

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET.
POST FREE.

Yearly	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 7
Quarterly	„ 4

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PROF. JAMES ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS
FOR HEALTH STRENGTH & ENERGY

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls Positively Cure

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, etc., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation.

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In Neurasthenia and in old age the effects of these Pearls are pecially marked.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve, and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price Rs. 2-0 per Bottle of 40 Pills.

Mr. J. C. Britto from Ponda writes that:—"Prof. James Electro-Tonic Pearls did me more good than all other medicine or Pills or the most marvellous Electric belt, that would be produced. Please send immediately two more bottles of it"

P. Shankar Dass, Medical Officer, Patur, Akola, writes that:—Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls completely cured a woman suffering from hysteria although she was given up as hopless.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine, and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to

THE ANGLO-INDIAN
DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
155-1 MARKET, BOMBAY, No. 2.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, APRIL 3.] [BOMBAY, APRIL 4.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	87 1/2		1/16
3 do. Rentes...	96 1/4		1/2
2½ do. Sterling Loan ...	101 1/4	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities ...	63 5/8	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	25 7/16		1/16
Do. do. 2 months' hence	25 9/16		1/16
Do. in New York ...	55 1/8	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·13 1/2	1	
Do. do do. Berlin.	20·42	3/4	
Do. do. do. New York.	4·88 1/2	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	3	since	19inst
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	2 1/2	1/8	
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	2 5/8	1/4	
Do 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 1/3	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 1/4	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2 1/4	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans	2 1/2	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 23/32d. unchgd.

* Closing tone of Silver:—Quiet but Steady.

* LONDON, 1st April 1907.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 20,00,000.

Rs. 2,10,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 20,000 were allotted to Bombay.

Rs. 2,30,000 at 1s. 3 23-32d.
Average rate of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 15·91
Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sale ... ... Rs. 30,000
Amount to be allotted next week ... Rs. 20,00,000
*Delayed in transmission.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ... ... £ 190,000
Gold to Bombay ... ... £ 40,000

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots... ...	...Easier as well as quiet.
Futures	Quiet but Steady.
East Indian	...Quiet.
Manchester	Quiet but Steady.
Total Sales	...10,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	...1,000
Imports	......
Mid-Americans	... 5·73+06
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown ...	7 15/16—unchgd

Future Delivery Prices :—

Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·36	5·37	5·37	5·35	5·32
+07	+07	+06	+05	+05

Spt.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·28	5·21	5·18	5·17
+04	+03	+03	+03

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 13,000 bales.
Do. do. last year... 21,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ... 5,000
Do. to Continent ... ...
Spot Cotton—10·30 +10
Futures—Month of May 9·66+08 } Advanced on favorable cables and owing to spinners reported to be bidding more freely.
Do. do. July 9·74+08

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—10 1/2 unchanged.
Futures—Month of May 10·00+10
Do. do. July 9·96+11
Closing Tone of Futures.—Firm.
Cotton Stock in London... ... 9,260 bales.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Madras Westerns C.I.F.—4 7/32d.
F. G. F. Tinnevelly C. I. F.—4 25/32d. Buyers.—Months—April-May.
Fair Red Coconadas C. I. F.—3 23/32d.
Coconada Ginned—C.I.F.—3 23/32d.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—

Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs. 85o/o ex-ship 58 March, April—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.

Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 57 1/2 April-May H. A. and D.—Sellers—Canal.

Brown Cawnpore 53 1/8 April-May—Antwerp—Sellers Canal.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416lbs. ex-ship.—46 1/2 March-April—Havre—Buyers—Canal.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value	From	Vessel.	Importer.
	Rs.			
26 Boxes Sovs ...	1,05,000	London	Caledonia	National Bank
116 Bars Silver...	2,30,334			
1 Box Sovs	27,660	do	do	Hongkong Bk
269 Bars Silver	5,38,259			
2 Boxes Gold Bullions	1,15,200	do	do	International Bank
424 Bars Silver	8,32,253			
179 do do	3,81,953	do	do	Yokohama Bk
190 do do	3,74,726	do	do	Comptoir National
1 Box Sovs	5,805	Aden	do	A K Hasanali Vasee & Co
Gold Coins....	2,501			
Rupees	120			
1 Box GoldCoins	14,880	Marseilles	do	N Foolchand Javeri
3 Cases Sovs.....	52,500	Jeddah	Hooseinee	B & P S N Co
1 Bundle Sovs..	2,340	do	do	E Hassam
Gold Coins ...	756			
1 Bundle Sovs ..	75	Dwarka	Lhasa	Mack Mackenzie
Rupees	365			
1 Case Rupees ...	5,060	London	Egypt	Thomas Cook & Son
Silver Coins ..	20			

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :— In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 unchanged.

Sugar :— German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F. India, 13s. 10 1/2
Months of Shipment—May-August—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet.

Metals :—

Copper Braziers ... ... £ 75
Yellow Metal ... ... d. 6 9/16

Bar Iron :—

Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp £ 5 0 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool £ 12 5 0
Basic Steel Bars C. I. F. India £ 5 12 6

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [4TH APRIL, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates—

Bank of England ... 3 per cent. from 19th March.
Bank of Bengal ...... 7 per cent. " 26th "
Bank of Bombay...... 7 per cent. " 26th "
Bank of Madras ...... 9 per cent. " 11th Feb.

Money :—

Money is easier. Borrowers only offer 4 per cent. per annum for short Deposits up to two months.

Exchange :—

There has not been much doing Merchants and Banks being busy with the homeward mail. Several Banks are still sellers at 1s. 3 27-32d. T. T. and 1s. 4 7-8d. on demand but the enquiry for ready remittance has been limited. Most Banks are willing to buy at 1s. 4 1/32d. for 3 months' sight Credits, but bills are scarce. The Far Eastern market is quieter to-day at the undermentioned rates.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	... 1s. 3 27/32d.
Demand Draft ...	... 1s. 3 7/8d.
Credits—3 months' sight	... 1s. 4 1/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight	... 1s. 4 5/32d.
Do. 3 months' sight—France	168
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks	137 1/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	140
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 3/4
Shanghai— 30 days' sight ...	187

Government Paper.

At opening to-day the quotations were 96 3/8 for cash and the settlement but the feeling in the market has been better and quotations are 1/16 higher at the close. A small business has been reported and at the close there are buyers at the undermentioned rates. We have not heard of any Calcutta quotations to-day. The Telegraph Department appear to have no arrangements at all, and Inland messages are shamefully delayed. It is a pity that some of these Government "sub janta" wallahs, of the jack in office type, did not count the cost before they began improving a department that has given eminent satisfaction for many years. The Commercial community have no redress. They will probably be required to grin and bear the existing situation until the present head of the Department is promoted to an office with greater emoluments but fewer chances of stultifying the trade of the country.

Quotations close at :—

Cash ... ... Is. 96·7
1st Settlement... ... ... " 96·7

Bullion :—

By the mail steamer leaving London on Friday the shipments of Bullion for Bombay are £190,000 silver and £40,000 gold. London Bar silver quotations are 25 7/16 for ready and 25 9/16 for delivery forward in two months with New York steady at 55 1/8. In the local Bazaar rates are easier at 66 9/15 ex-duty for ready bars, and with the settlement quotations 1/16 down at 65 13-16 and 65 3-4 for the first and second accounts respectively. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	3	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	66	9	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	65	13	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	65	12	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

On opening this morning our market was steady and prices were unchanged except for Bengals May delivery, which, owing to freer offerings, were quoted Re. 1 to Rs. 2 lower. Business has continued slack there being no improvement in the demand for export. This afternoon Bengals have recovered the decline, and rates close as under.

Only a small business in ready cotton was reported at Colaba, rates being steady and holders stiff.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery May
Fine M. G. Broach ...	261	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	218	"
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon	211	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola	209	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	208	"
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	200	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	195	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	200	"
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	189	"
Good H. G. Bagalkot Bijapur	210	"
Good Westerns H. G. ...	222/23	"
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	242/43	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone... ... ... Quiet.
Estimated Sales ... ... 6,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... nil

Future Delivery Prices :—

A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.
5·35	5·37	5·37	5·33	5·32
unchgd	unchgd	unchgd	unchgd	unchgd

S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.
5·26	5·21	5·19	5·18
unchgd	unchgd	+01	+01

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is quiet with little enquiry and we quote as under :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 8 5 0 B. T.
May ... ... " 8 12 6 R. T.

Rapeseed :—

Prices are steady, but the demand is limited. We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore ... ... Rs. 9 9 0 R. T.
" Delhi... ... " 9 10 9 "
Yellow Gujerat ... " 10 4 0 B. T.

Gingellyseed :—

The market is quiet but steady with a small business passing at and about the following quotations :—

Muggy... ... ... Rs. 54 0 0
Yellow Hinganghat ... ... " 57 0 0
" Secunderabad ... " ......

Poppyseed :—

May ... ... Rs. 11 3 0 R. T.
Tone—Steady.

Castorseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 32 0 0
May ... ... " 32 4 0
Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed :— Rs. 25 8 0
Tone—Firm.

Mowraseed :— Rs. 5 9 0 to Rs. 5 10 0
Tone—Steadier.

Groundnuts— Rs. 44 0 0
Tone—Firm.

Wheat :—

White Delhi, April-May... Rs. 6 3 6 R.T.
Tone—Firmer.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,370
India	61 1/2
Indian Specie Bank ...	54

Mills :—

David	372 1/2
Kohinoor	717 1/2
Maneckji Petit	3,165
Standard	1,150
Textile	1,240 C. D.

Miscellaneous :—

Ballard Pile & Co. ...	131
Bombay Steam Nav., Ordi. ...	267 1/2
Bombay Steam Nav. Preference	262 1/2
Central India Mining ...	427 12 C.D.
Colaba Land and Mill...	1,005
Marcks and Co. ...	131
Tata Irons and Steel Co., Ld. (Pref.)	15 1/2 dis.
Telephone Co.	38 1/2
Treacher and Co ...	617 1/2

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	555
Amritsar-Patti ...	112
Tapti-Valley ...	432 1/2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week, ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	5,105	bales.
Wheat	4,047	cwts.
Linseed	5,071	"
Rapeseed	5,043	"
Gingellyseed	2,446	"
Poppyseed	230	"
Groundnuts	319	"
Castorseed	13,412	"
Rice	4,732	"
Myrabollams	4,182	"
Cottonseed	16,791	"
Mowraseed	471	"
Gram	494	"
Joowar	1,551	"
Maize	nil	"

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, APRIL 4] [BOMBAY, APRIL 5.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols..............	87 3-8		1-8
3 do. Rentes	96 1-4	un	chgd
2½ do. Sterling Loan ...	101 1-16		3-16
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	63 5-8	un	chged
*Bar Silver in London	25 7-16		
Do. do. 2 months' hence	25 9-16		
Do. in New York	55 1-8		
Exchange on London at Paris	25·13 1-2		
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·43	·01	
Do. do. do. New York	4·88 1-2	un	chged
Discount Bank of England Rate	3 p.c.	since	19 ulto.
Discount Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...	2 5-8	1-8	
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	2 5-8	un	chged
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3 1-8		
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3 1-4		
Interest Day-to-day Loans	2 1-2	1-4	
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	2 1-2	un	chged

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 23-32d.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Steady with fair demand
Futures	.. Steady.
East Indian	...Quiet.
Manchester	...Quiet.
Total Sales	...6,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	500 " *
Imports...	nil
Mid-Americans...	...5·83+10
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	7 15/16 unchgd.

*Sales increased yesterday 4,000 bales and on Speculation and Export 2,000 bales.

Future Delivery prices :—

Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
5·33	5·33	5·39	5·37
+02	+02	+02	+02

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·31	5·27	5·22	5·17	5·18
+02	+01	+01	+01	+01

New York :—

Receipts at U.S. Ports ... ...15,000 bales
Do. do. last year ... ...22,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ... ...
Do. to Continent ... ...17,000 "
Spot Cotton—10·30 unchanged
Futures—Month of May, 9·88+02 } Advanced early owing to bullish week end figures and declined later owing bearish private crop reports.
Do. Do. July 9·76+02

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—10 1/2 unchanged.
Futures—Month of May 9 95—05
Do do July 9·91—05
Closing tone of futures—Firm.

Cotton Total *Visible Supply*	.. 3,590,000 bales
" " " East Indian	225,000 "
" Quantity in Sight	...9,990,000 "
Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports...	101,000 "
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	28,000 "
Do. do. to France and Continent ...	53,000 "
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...	5,79,000 "
Do. do. at Interior Ports ...	4,72,000 "
Weekly Exports of Cotton to Japan ...	5,000 "

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total	Week's Sales	45,000 bales
"	Sold on Speculation	3,000 "
"	Sold for Exportation	1,000 "
"	Amounts forwarded to Consumers	67,000 "
"	Actual Exports	7,000 "
"	Week's Imports	74,000 "
"	Stock	1,027,000 "
Surat's	Week's Sales	400 "
"	Sold on Speculation	......
"	Sold for Exportation	100 "
"	Amount forwarded to Consumers	1,800 "
"	Actual Exports	700 "
"	Week's Imports	2,000 "
"	Stocks	16,000 "
Afloat	Americans	60,000 "
"	Indian	6,000 "

SEEDS.

Linseed :— Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 46½ April-May—Havre, buyers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :— In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 unchanged.

Rubber :— Para Rubber 3s. 3d. Sellers.

THE MADRAS MARKET.

Banks.

Bank of Madras...	... 1,125
Bangalore Bank...	Sellers 120
Commercial Bank	.. 18
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref ...	65

Mills and Presses.

Bangalore Woollen, Cotton, & Silk... ...	80
Do. do. 6 per cent Deb. 1910 ...	1,000
Buckingham Mill 7 o/o Pref. 1st Jan.July... ...	105
Do. do. do. 31st Dec. ...	1,100
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1909 ...	1,000
Carnatic	525
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1913 ...	1,000
Coimbatore Spinning & Weaving ...	150
Coral	170
Jamalamudugu Press	400
Madras United S. W. & M. ...	2,800
Madura	150
Mysore Spinning & Manufacturing ..	nom. 200
Tinnevelly	500
Tadpatri Press (Ord.)	550
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	100
Tirupur Press	450

Miscellaneous.

Arbuthnot's Industrials 6 p. c. Cum. Pref.	40
Burmah Oil Coy.	71s. 6d.
Cochin State Railway 5 o/o Loan (1911)	Sellers 102
Ditto ditto 4 o/o Loan (1918)	Sellers 98
Deccan Sugar and Abkari, Ld. (Ord.) .	...Sellers.
Ditto 7 per cent 1st Mort. Deb. (1913)	Sellers 1,000
Ditto ditto (1909)	Sellers 1,000
E. I. Distilleries & Sugar Factories (Ord.) ..	9s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent. Deb. ...	Sellers £100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	Sellers 16s. 3d.
East India Tea & Produce... ...	20s.
Indian Aluminium	Sellers 90
Indian Cycle and Engineering 7 per cent. Deb.	90
Malabar Timber Yard & Saw Mills ...	Sellers 100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	Sellers 96
McDowell and Co. (Ord.)	Sellers 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref ..	100
Madras Electric Tramways ...	...nom £1
Madras Electric Tramway 5 per cent. Debs	£97
Madras Electric Supply Corpn. (10s. paid)	...12s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent Construction Debentures...	96
Massey and Co. (Ord.)	135
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	100
Mysore Chromium	Sellers 85
New Mysore Manganese	...19s. 3d.
Oakes and Co. (Ord.)	100
Do. 5 per cent. Debentures 1910...	Sellers 100
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	Sellers 100
Ootacamund Municipal 6 per cent. Debs.	Buyers 100
Oriental Benefit and Deposit Society ...	11-8
Peninsular Mineral (Rs. 80 paid) ...	Sellers 77-8
Ramnad Raj Sterling 5 per cent. ...	£101
Rangoon Oil	75
Sivagunga Zemindary 5 per cent. Bonds	£100
Smith, W. E. & Co. (Ord.)	130
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	105
South Indian Railway Debentures ...	... £125
Do. (Capital Stock, 1911)... ...	£103
Southern India Rubber (Rs. 65 paid) ...	40
Shell Transport and Trading Company ...	45s.
Do. 5 per cent. Preference ...	£ 9½
Shimoga Manganese	Sellers 50
Spencer and Co. (Ord.)	Buyers 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	105
Tanjore District Board 4 per cent. Loan ...	96
United Coffee Growers	50
Vizianagram Mining	26s.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

Anantapur Gold, 17s. 6d. paid ...	... 15s.
Balaghat, fully paid	... 5s. 6d.
Do. 10 o/o Preference fully paid ...	13s.
Burma Ruby Mines	...9s. 9d.
Champion Reef, fully paid ...	...5s. 9d.
Deccan Goldfield Development (5s. paid) ...	3d.
Dharwar Gold, fully paid... ...	7s.
Dharwar Reefs,* fully paid ...	2s.
Glenrock	3d.
Goldfields of Dharwar	... 5s. 3d.
Goldfields of Mysore	Sellers 3d.
Hosur Gold Mines (16s. 4d. paid) ...	... 1s. 3d.
Hutti (Nizam's), fully paid ...	...28s. 9d
Hyderabad (Deccan)	... 42s. 3d.
Indian Mines Syndicate (3s. 6d. paid) ...	4½d.
Kempinkote (New), fully paid ...	6d.
Mysore Gold, fully paid	...£4-17-0
Mysore Reefs (Ord.)	1½d.
Mysore West (19s. paid)	1½d.
Mysore Wynaad (19s. paid)	1½d.
Nanjungod, fully paid	Sellers Rs. 7-8.
Nundydroog, fully paid	... 21s. 9d
Ooregum, fully paid (Ordinary) ...	... 10s. 3d
Ooregum Preference, fully paid ...	15s.
Sangli, 13s. paid	... 2s. 9d.
Shimoga Goldfields (Rs. 5 paid) ...	... Rs. 5-8
Topuldodi (Nizam's) 15s. paid ...	... Nom.

* Four Dharwar Reefs shares for every three Dharwar Gold shares.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ..	2	2	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri ..	11	9	27
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ..	19	13	26
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi ..	6	1	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	15	15	39
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	4	4	9
G Mahim and Worli........	1	5	12
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	13
Total	61	52	141
Total plague deaths to date ..	142,391		
Same date last year	93	88	178

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
15	6

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign :—

APRIL, 4th 1908.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	19	51	16
B	67	124	23
C	35	183	73
D	42	45	9
E	87	129	32
F & G	39	2	1
Total to date...	289	542	154
Total rats killed			831

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted	Via Turkey Interrupted	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 5th April 1908.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	LATEST DATES.			TIME OCCUPIED IN TRANSMISSION.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mt
Turkey	5	9	25 a m	2	15
Teheran	5	12	25 p m	0	25
Suez.............	5	1	25 p m	0	18

NOTICES.

Moulmein route to Siam via Raheng right (4-4-08.)

Haiti (west Indies) notifies that all offices on Land line system are temporarily closed for International traffic (21-1-08.)

All Classes of telegrams for Burma are liable much delay due congestion.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st March on 141·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week..............	5,000	14,000	.....	19,000
Or per mile of Railway	36	99	.....	125
For previous 11 weeks of half-year.........	67,452	2,01,216	542	2,69,210
Total for 12 weeks ...	72,452	2,15,216	542	2,88,210
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding Week of previous year	5,485	29,378	889	35,732
Per mile of Ry. do. ..	39	203	6	253
Total to corspg date do.	66,831	3,58,334	3,255	4,28,420

Increase for the week ... Rs. 16,732
Do. to date .... " 140,210

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st March on 138·50 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Mercandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	2,000	1,400	30	3,430
Or per mile of Railway..	15	10	..	25
For previous 11 weeks of half-year............	21,526	27,115	601	49,242
Total for 12 weeks	23,526	28,515	631	52,672
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding Week of previous year	..	..	..	..
Per mile of Ry. do. ..	..	..	..	..
Total to corspg date do.	..	..	..	..

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st March on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	800	250	....	1,050
Or per mile of Railway	46	15	....	61
For previous 11 weeks of half-year.	5,010	5,124	43	10,177
Total for 12 weeks..	5,810	5,374	43	11,227
Comparison				
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	415	464	3	882
Per mile of Ry. do.	24	27	....	51
Total to corresponding date do. ...	3,939	5,113	71	9,123

Increase for the week .... Rs. 168
Do. to date .... " 2,104

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strict, in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

BATLIBOI—BANAJI—April 2, Ardeshir Framjee Jamsetjee Batliboi to Hilla Furdoonjee M. Banajee L. R. C. P. and S. E.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

WARD—WAKEFIELD—March, 31, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Calcutta, Arthur John William Ward, Bengal Pilot Service, to Mable Jennie. 3rd daughter of the late Mr. Wakefield, of Weybridge, England and Mrs. Wakefield, of Darjeeling.

DEATH.

BLAKE—March 28, at Calicut Station, S. I. Railway, Clair Blake, Station Master, and many years Station Master, Madras Railway, of sunstroke.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,
62-64, MEDOWS ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

A LARGE Assortment of JEWELLERY SILVER-WARE, JAPANESE SILKS, CHINESE SILKS—FLOWERED and EMBROIDERED; CREPES—EMBROIDERED; SILK DRESSES and BLOUSES—EMBROIDERED Always in Stock JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIOSITIES displayed in large Variety.

CLOVERINE
RED CLOVER BLOOD MIXTURE
A Compound Elixir of Trifolium with Iodide of Potassium.

Better than Sarsaparilla. A course of this Medicine makes the Blood pure, the Skin clear, and tones up the whole system.

Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

CHIRETTONES.

MADE from the active principle of the Indian Chiratta Plant. This principle has only been isolated by D. S. KEMP, F. C. S., and is acknowledged by the profession to be in the first rank as a cure for Fevers. As a general Tonic and promoter of appetite it is unrivalled.

Per Box of 100 tablets Re. 1.

The above are prepared only by

Kemp & Co. Ltd.

THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 29m. Sun sets, 6h. 54m. High water, 2-17m., 3-16a. Low water, 8-16m., 8-57a.
Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court.
Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p. m.
Kohinoor Mills Company, Home Street, 4 p.m.
Empire Theatre, the Bandmann Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.
The Royal Bioscope, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Apl. 8th, First Quarter, 10h. 1·5m. p.m.; Apl. 16th, Full Moon, 10h. 23-3m. p.m.; Apl. 24th, Last Quarter, 0h. 36-7m. a.m.; Apl. 30th, New Moon, 9h. 3·1m. p.m.; Apl. 10th, in Apogee, 3h. a.m.; Apl. 25th, in Perigee, 8h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, April 7.—Empire of India Assurance Company, 11 Elphinstone Circle, 2-30 p. m. Lakhshmi Cotton Manufacturing Company, 4 Elphinstone Circle, 3-30 p. m. Nawab of Cambay Mills Company, 7 Green Street, 4-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 28m, Sun sets, 6h. 54m. High water, 2-53m., 4-5a. Low water, 8-54m. 9-51a.

Wednesday, April 8.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 28m. Sun sets, 6h. 54m. High water, 3-24m., 5-3a. Low water, 9-38m., 11-35a.

Thursday, April 9.—Meeting of the University Senate, 5-45 p. m. Indian Manufacturing Company, ordinary general meeting. Grant Medical College Gymkhana Annual Sports, Byculla Schools compound. Sun rises, 6h. 27m. ; Sun sets, 6h. 54m. ; High water, 4-8m., 6-48a. ; Low water, 10-40m.

Friday, April 10.—Sun rises, 6h. 26m. ; Sun sets, 6h. 55m. ; High water, 5-45m., 8-15a. ; Low water, 1-18m. 0-12a.

Saturday, April 11.—Motor Union annual meeting and Dinner, Taj Mahal Hotel, 8 and 9 p m. respectively, Sun rises, 6h. 25m. ; Sun sets, 6h. 55m. ; High water. 7-52m., 9-5a. ; Low water, 2 24m., 1-38a.

> Sweet are the uses of adversity,
> Which, like the toad, ugly and venomous,
> Wears yet a precious jewel in its head.
>
> —*As You Like It.*

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay and Seychelles per extra s s. "Kanzler" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. to-day instead of at 9 a.m. as previously advertised. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

ACCIDENTAL DROWNING.—At Gaumdevi Road, Bombay, yesterday, Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body of Purviz, an Irani girl, aged one year. On Saturday evening the child's mother left her playing in a room at the Irani Dharamsala and went out. On her return an hour later, the child was missed and on a search being made it was found dead in a choked-up drain near the Dharamsala. A verdict of death by accidental drowning was returned.

FIRE AT TARDEO.—About half-past eleven o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a row of cadjan huts, situated at Tardeo, and resulted in the destruction of about twenty-seven huts. On information being given to the Municipal fire-brigade stations the Gowalia Tank and Chinchpoogly fire-engines promptly repaired to the place and with the supply of water from the main got the flames under control within twenty minutes. The huts were occupied by a purdesi milkman and when the fire was extinguished it was found that one old buffalo and four goats were burnt to death. The damage is estimated at about Rs. 1,000.

THE LAD BANIA COMMUNITY.—The name of Mr. Motilal Jamnadas Savaklal, who is a prominent and leading member of the above community, appears in the list of Justices published in our columns. In the last thirty years there was not a single J. P. in the above community and consequently his appointment will be hailed with joy. Mr. Motilal is also an Honorary Presidency Magistrate. In the last strongly contested election of Municipal Councillors by ratepayers, he was able to emerge successfully for the Bhuleshwar Ward on account of his popularity in the Hindu community in general. He is also connected with some literary and benevolent institutions.

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

AGA KHAN'S ESTATE.

Aga Moochoolshah's Widow's Claim.

IN the High Court on Saturday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell resumed the hearing of the suit of Haji Bibi, widow, against His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and thirteen others, in which the plaintiff, a daughter of the late Aga Janghi Shah and widow of Aga Moochoolshah, sued as one of the heirs of Janghi Shah to recover from the first defendant her share in the estate of the first Aga Khan, alleging that all the properties, now in the hands of the first defendant, are the joint family property belonging to the estate of the first Aga Khan, in which she is entitled to a share.

Mr. Bahadurji and the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Mr. Moos of Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the first defendant. Mr. Desai, with Mr. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Mehta, Dadachanji and Co., appeared for the second defendant Beebee Saheb. Mr. Robertson and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Moos of Messrs Payne and Co., appeared for the third defendant Beebee Shamsool Mooluk. Mr. Branson and Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fourth and sixth defendants Kadijah Beebee and Shahzadi Begum. The Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fifth defendant Aga Shamsudin Shah. Mr. Padshah and Mr. Lalkaka, instructed by Mr. Pestonji, Rustomji, Kola and Co., appeared for the seventh and eighth defendants. Mr. Desai, with the Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for defendants 9 to 11.

The proceedings commenced on Saturday last by Mr. Inverarity continuing the cross-examination of Haji Karmali.

Have you Ashnasharees held a meeting to discuss this case? No.

Was a meeting held last night in your Musjid? No.

Any meeting held last night at all at your Musjid by in any one? No.

Do members of your Jamat subscribe to the cost of the plaintiff or Koochukshah? No.

Any part of the plaintiff's or Koochukshah's costs of this suit come out of your Jamat funds? No.

Continuing witness said they were the real seceders and the Agakhanis remain in the old faith. Rosakhani in the Jamatkhana was said continually for 10 days during the Mohurrum. The Kissa of Imam Hussain was said at the same time. There were different chapters of the Rosakhani repeated each day. Each day of the Mohurrum has a special chapter of the Rosakhani devoted to it. Witness said that down to the time of his secession, he knew that the Khoja followers of Aga Khan repeated the the Ziareth containing the names of the 3rd, 8th and 12th Imams. Witness said he had not seen tickets with the names of Panchdan and he could swear that he had never placed this card on the head.

Do you put the names of the Panchdan on your head? He never did it.

Continuing witness said that great good was done by putting the card on the head.

Questioned as to why he did not put it, witness said that he used to put Koran on the head which contained everything. He had put this card which was in Arabic in a frame and kept it in his house.

Is kissing the Aga Khan's hand considered as a Savab? There is Savab in it.

Do you consider it Savab to kiss my hand? Yes. You are an elderly man older than myself and I consider it Savab to kiss your hand. (Laughter). Witness said there was Savab to kiss the hands of all.

Continuing witness said that he now looked upon Aga Khan as a Sayyid and, before he seceded, he looked upon him as a religious perceptor. He would look upon him as holy because Aga Khan was a descendant of a Sayyid. By religious perceptor witness meant head of a religion and said that Aga Khan was the head of the Ashnasharee religion. In Ali Shah's time, the nikka ceremony of the Khojas was performed by him. Any Khoja who was appointed by the Jamat can perform that ceremony.

Is the presence of a Mullah necessary for the nikka ceremony?

Here his Lordship said that he would fine the witness Rupees twenty if he did not answer the questions properly.

Continuing witness said if Mullah was not present, Khojas could do the ceremony. Akbar Shah with the help of a Mullah performed the nikka ceremony of the witness. It was a custom to put money before the person who performed the ceremony. Sayyid Didar Ali was a follower of the Aga Khan and he used to perform nikka ceremony. He was appointed by the Jamat. People used to give him extra money in addition to the marriage fees.

I don't see your name among the people advertised as seceders? My name must have appeared.

Continuing witness said he signed his name in a printed form. He did not secede at the same time as others, but he seceded about 4 months after Aga-Khan's arrival in Bombay. Down to the time he seceded, he was a follower of Aga Khan.

Before you seceded, were you a real follower of Aga Khan? From the date the murders were committed and after the board was put up, I was displeased.

Were you really a follower of Aga Khan? I can't say.

Continuing witness said that title before five or six months, he was a real follower. In consequence of the board being put his feeling was wounded and for that reason also he had seceded. The board was put up four or five months after Aga Khan had arrived. Belief in one God and saying nimaz were not peculiar to the Ashnasharees alone. It was common to all Mohamedans.

You know the "Zanzibar Samachar?" I have heard that name.

It was the Ashnasharee newspaper in Zanzibar? I do not know.

Do the Ashnasharees in Bombay get this paper? I do not know.

Don't you know it is constantly commenting on this case? I do not know.

Here a Doowa produced in the "Zanzibar Samachar" was shown to the witness who said he could not say if these very Doowas were repeated in the Jamatkhana.

Further hearing was adjourned.

ARAB MERCHANTS AT VARIANCE.

MR. A. H. S. ASTON, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, has committed to the High Court the case in which Ahmed bin Ebrahim Moosa, an Arab merchant, charged Abdul Latif bin Mahomed Abdul Razak, also an Arab merchant, with criminal misappropriation and breach of trust in respect of a pearl weighing about seventeen ratis and valued at Rs. 40,000. Mr. Payne, of Messrs. Payne and Co., solicitors, prosecuted; while Mr. Velinkar, pleader, defended the accused. The complainant's story was that last October he gave the accused at Bahrein the pearl for sale on his account in Bombay and instructed him expressly to submit to him any offers received by him for the pearl and not to sell it without his permission. On receiving certain information complainant came to Bombay on the 14th January last and spoke to the accused about the pearl and the latter gave evasive replies. Eventually on the 29th idem when complainant threatened him with legal proceedings he alleged that the pearl had been given by him to one Hirabhai Ghellabhai, who had committed suicide. The accused was unable to produce any receipt signed by Hirabhai, or to give any explanation why he had handed him the pearl. As the state of Hirabhai was being administered under the directions of the High Court by Mr. R. D. Sethna, the Receiver, complainant caused an enquiry to be made and was informed that no trace of the pearl could be found in the deceased's books. The evidence for the prosecution having been recorded the accused was committed to take his trial at the High Court

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod presided at a sitting of the Court on Saturday.

OBJECTION TO AN INTERPRETER.

Gafoor Khan, a Pathan, was placed in the dock, charged with causing hurt to a Marwaree in December last. As the accused claimed the assistance of a Pushtu interpreter, the police produced a man who understood the language. The accused objected to the man interpreting in his case, and desired the services of one Abdulla, whom he knew. The accused also informed the Court that the interpreter produced by the police would not interpret properly.

Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, who appeared for the prosecution, informed his Lordship that the accused had played the same game, in the Police Court, and objected to every person brought forward by the police as an interpreter.

Mr. Justice Macleod said that the interpreter was not acquainted with the accused, whom he had never seen before; and the Court had no reason to doubt him. His Lordship told the accused he would see that justice was done him. The trial of the case was then adjourned till Tuesday next.

The trial of the following case was continued before his Lordship and the same Common Jury.

CAUSING MISCHIEF BY FIRE.

Parshotum Pragji was charged with causing mischief by fire in the shop of Abdul Husain Yusuf Ali, situated opposite the Bhuleshwar Market, on the 8th February last. Mr. Vakil, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Motiwalla defended the accused.

At the close of the case for the prosecution, Mr. Motiwalla, for the defence, said he had witnesses to call. In addressing the jury, counsel said his client's defence was that he was not at the scene of the fire at all. He was in his own room in a house opposite the shop that was burnt, and on being told by his wife that the shop was on fire, he expressed alarm, and went downstairs. He met two persons near the shop, with whom he had a conversation, and who would be called as witnesses.

Evidence was then led for the defence.

Mr. Motiwalla asked the jury to see what was the motive of the accused in committing a crime of such a serious character. The shop he was charged with setting fire to was situated just opposite to his residence, and close by his own shop; and any man of commonsense would perceive that it was to the greatest interest of the accused himself to have prevented the commission by any other person of the offence he was charged with having committed, instead of committing it himself.

Mr. Vakil replied on the evidence; and his Lordship having summed up, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

CULPABLE HOMICIDE.

Raoji Babaji was charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder in causing the death of one Krishna on the 5th March last. Mr. Ghamat, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Kolasker, defended the accused.

The accused is a coachman and had his stable in Kalbadevi Road. The deceased lived in Khetwady, and on the evening of the 5th March last, he told his wife he was going to the accused's stable to demand of him an explanation as to why accused had called his wife a naikini, i. e., a woman of an immoral character. The deceased first went to see a friend in Vithalwady, and the latter accompanied him to the accused's stable in Kalbadevi. They ate pan-sopari in the place; and the deceased then demanded an explanation as to why accused had called his wife a bad woman, and abused the accused. An altercation ensued, when the accused picked up a stone and threw it at the deceased, who was struck in the left cheek. Deceased staggered and fell down on his back on a stone pavement, with the result that his skull was fractured. He became unconscious and was kept in the accused's place during the might. In the morning his wife was sent for, and he was removed to hospital, where he died the same day.

At the suggestion of his Lordship, the jury found the prisoner not guilty of culpable homicide; but guilty of voluntarily causing grievous hurt under grave and sudden provocation. Prisoner was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

SENTENCES PASSED.

Sentences were passed by his Lordship on the following prisoners, two of whom had pleaded guilty, while five were convicted after trial on Friday :—

Wittoo Munkoji, to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

Narayen Wittoo, to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

Abdul Satar Saik Husain, to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

Shewram Soma, to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

Luxmon Mahadu, to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

Ameer Ballabhoy, to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

Abdul Aziz Sarwar, to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

The Court adjourned at 6-30 p.m., until 11-30 a.m., to-day.

(For other Legal see page 6.)

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 6.

(Before the Hon. The Acting Chief Justice and The Hon Mr Justice Batchelor)

For Argument

1331,1361—Thakurdas and Co—S B Fraser and Co—vs The Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co Ld and others Craigie L and O

1244—Mulji and K—Bachoo Harkisondas vs Mankorebai widow and others Edgelow G W and Co

(Before the Hon. the Acting Chief JUSTICE.)

After Appeal Court work is over.

For decree absolute

593-05—Shamroo M and H—Karsondas Parshotamdas vs Ahmed Esmail Munshi and others Matubhoy J and M

For Dismissal

901-07—Mulla and M—Fardoonji Dorabji Oostad vs Ratanji Maneckji Ratnagar and others Matubhoy J and M

For Consent decree

475-07—Edgelow G W and Co—Narsingdas Mahabux a firm vs Narrondas Tulsidas the firm Bhaishunker K and G

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

729-05—Edgelow G W and Co—Haji Bibi, widow vs H H Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and others. Payne and Co—Part heard

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice DAVAR and the Hon'ble Mr Justice BEAMAN)

Suit for Hearing and Final Disposal

Long Cause

889-06—Ardeser, H D and Co.—Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart, and others vs Sir Jamsetji, Jeejeebhoy, Bart, and others—Craigie, L and O

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice HEATON.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

60-98-90-08—Crawford B and Co—The Bank of Bombay vs Raghunath Tarachand a firm and others Mansukhlal J and H

THE "Times of Ceylon" publishes details of a scheme which has been sanctioned for establishing the terminus of the Main, Seaside, and Kelani Valley lines at the Fort Station, i. e., a new Fort Station to be built opposite the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Colombo; the duplication of the seaside line as far as Slave Island; and the provision of new engine sheds, the coal sidings, and engine-running lines at Dematagode. The scheme involves the reclamation of forty acres of the Colombo lake.

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The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1908.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

At a Drawing-Room Meeting of the Woman's Industrial Council held at Lady Lyell's residence a few days before the mail left, Mr. G. P. Gooch, M. P. for Bath, gave a lecture on Old Age Pensions. In order to familiarise his audience with the idea, and to draw object-lessons from the experience of other countries, the speaker went over the ground covered in this direction by Germany, Denmark, and New Zealand—States which have already adopted that method of caring for the aged poor and infirm members of the community. Germany owes to Bismarck the measure of Old Age Pensions, which works smoothly in the Fatherland. In 1881 he presented to the Reichstag a scheme which became law in 1889. This system provides for a three-fold insurance against accident, illness, and old age or permanent disability, and is on a contributory basis in which three persons share, the worker, the employer and the State. Every boy and girl from the age of 16, earning less than the equivalent of £100 a year pays to Government, through the Post Office, a certain sum which is calculated to fit four classes of earners, from those who earn only a shilling a day—£17 a year—to those who earn just under £100 a year. The first class pays a little less than a penny a week, the highest wage-earners pay two-pence half-penny weekly, and the two intermediate classes make proportionate contributions. Whatever sum the worker pays in, his or her employer pays exactly the same, the State contributing fifty shillings for each worker, irrespective of class. At seventy years of age, a person is eligible for pension, which is calculated on the amount paid in. The pension varies, from half a crown to four and sixpence a week. The expenses of collecting and paying out are considerable, but the pension part of the fund bears only a third part of these, the accident and illness departments paying the other two-thirds of the clerking charges. The best criticism of this system is that the French Parliament contemplates bringing in a Bill the exact counterpart of it.

The Danish Old Age Pension scheme, which works in the easy way that most laws do in that model little kingdom, is a non-contributory one, and was established in 1891. It provides a pension for all persons over sixty who are unable to support themselves. There are, of course, sundry disqualifying circumstances, such as conviction of serious crime during a given period of time, receipt of Poor Relief, or of two shillings a week income—Denmark is evidently a cheap country to live in. The applicant must bear a respectable character, though he need not be absolutely perfect, for, as Mr. Gooch said, goodness being a relative term, a fair average character is accepted. A paper of questions is submitted to the applicant and two ratepayers must guarantee the truthfulness of his replies. Each case is then carefully examined into by the Pension Commissioners before being passed. The pension is paid in cash if the person eligible has a home or lives with relatives. If not, the pensioner is provided for in a State Home, where he costs, if in Copenhagen, about six shillings a week. He is housed, well fed, retains his vote, may work if he can, see his friends, has no worries, is in fact treated not as a pauper, but as an honoured guest of the State which evidently does not look upon old age and infirmity with the eye of a Poor House Master. In country parts the State maintains Cottage Homes which cost less to run than in Copenhagen. If the pensioner lives with his people in a town he gets a larger pension than if he resides in the country, the State considering the difference in cost of living. The country pension is about half a crown a week, the town dweller gets about a shilling more. The State bears half the expense of the scheme, the locality half, the recipient nothing. With regard to the objection that Old Age Pensions are certain to banish thrift from the minds of working people, Mr. Gooch showed that in Denmark far more has been deposited in the Savings Bank since the granting of Old Age Pensions than before. The New Zealand Act is in a very different scale from that of Denmark. It is extravagant to a degree, and though it has gone through many modifications since it became law, it costs the State more now than when it was passed. At first every person over sixty who earned less than a pound a week received seven shillings weekly; he is now given ten shillings if he earn less than sixty pounds a year. Some margin is allowed and a saving clause inserted by which those who earn a little more, receive so much less of a pension for every pound they have over the minimum disqualification. A residential as well as a character test is required. Conviction of crime within a certain period disqualifies. On the whole the New Zealand Old Age Pension system, while it offers a pleasant prospect to the aged and infirm, must be a considerable and ever-present burden to the able-bodied tax-payer.

This is by no means the first time that the idea of Old Age Pensions for Great Britain has occurred to the minds of her statesmen. They have been discussed at intervals for the last thirty years. The first suggestion made by a well-known political economist and philanthropic Canon was that every person on attaining the age of twenty-one should confide to the State the sum of ten pounds to be formed as the State best could in order to furnish the individual with a pension in old age. The scheme supposed that this ten-pound subscription should be compulsory; but England does not like being forced in these matters and the country did not entertain the proposal for a moment. Since Old Age Pensions legislation was first considered economic pressure has increased and raised the number of persons who would be eligible for pension. Work legislation generally and new factory laws are now so stringent that the old are edged out of employment in ever increasing numbers and at an earlier age. The law ameliorates the condition of the young worker, but is hard on the old. If a man of fifty loses his employment—it may be through no fault of his own—he finds in trying for another post that his age and experience count for nothing in competition with the youth of a perhaps less qualified applicant. The out-of-work of fifty-five has no chance at all of procuring remunerative employment, be he never so steady and skilful. The scheme of Old Age Pensions that will probably find favour in these days must, Mr. Gooch thinks, be National and Non-Contributory, that is, the nation must pay the pensions, the recipients not contributing directly towards the fund, though they will of course have paid indirectly by taxation throughout their active lives. It is probable that any scheme introduced into Parliament will propose that agricultural labourers, women and the unskilled should be eligible for pension at some fixed age, that the Treasury and the locality should between them provide the funds, which would be administered, not by Poor Law Guardians, a class the present Government hopes to see abolished in a couple of years, but by a Pension Board. The money would be paid through the Post Office as in Germany. The scale of pension would probably vary, according as the claimant was married or single and to the amount of his income. The age limit and income limit require deep consideration. It would be well to follow New Zealand in fixing a maximum and minimum income disqualification. Mr. Charles Booth has evolved a simple enough scheme for giving everyone aged sixty five shillings a week without any restriction as to qualification. As Mr. Gooch observed, we should have to rely on dukes and millionaires resisting the temptation to present themselves at the Post Office for their weekly five shillings. How Mr. Booth proposed to finance his pension list does not appear. It is not likely that it will be adopted in spite of his name and influence. Whatever form an Old Age Pension Bill takes it is certain that one will be embodied before long. If the present Government remains in for two years more it will be passed. Whether it will benefit the country or not remains to be seen.

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GERMANY'S NEWEST "INCIDENT." GERMANY under the Kaiser seems fated to be the scene of a chain of "scandals" which grow with the rapidity of a snowball. Within the last two years we have had the Hohenlohe memoirs,—and the private castigations of celebrities given to the world in book form by the most reliable authority whom the Kaiser could have selected as his chronicler, even had he wished to do so; then there was "Captain Kopernick", who in an antiquated German officer's uniform and cap raided the Moot Hall of a German town and collared the till in broad daylight. Then there was the Bilse affair; the Harden trial; and the scourging of Count Von Moltke and Prince Hohenau for the sins of years ago; then Dr. Peters's murders in German West Africa, and the parliamentary and legal scandals thereby occasioned in Berlin; and now we have L'Affaire Tweedmouth, and the Kaiser's alleged objection to Mr. Hill as the successor of Mr. Tower in the American Embassy in Berlin. Now, it is our opinion that this latter is a storm in a tea-cup with no circumstance behind it which is incapable of explanation at the present moments Mr. Charlemagne Tower, the present American Ambassador in Berlin, has come to the end of his period of service in the German capital; and a successor to him had to be found. That was, even for America, a difficult task, for Mr. and Mrs. Charlemagne Tower have created new roles in Berlin Society. Berlin, unlike London, Paris and New York, has never been the scene of great entertainments beyond those given by the Court. Of late years the diplomatic corps in Berlin has been in an even more than ordinarily parlous condition, owing to the British and French Ambassadors being without wives, and the wives of the Austro-Hungarian and Italian Ambassadors having no inclination for social careers. The Russian representative's wife is an elderly lady; and three years ago, when Mrs. Tower went to Berlin the Kaiser's sons were unmarried and too young to have establishments of their own. The Prussian aristocracy do not entertain largely. Hence Mrs. Charlemagne Tower, having been educated for diplomacy, and coming directly from the glittering court of the Tsar, where her husband had been America's representative for four years, saw her opportunity as a great hostess, and in her efforts to create a new social atmosphere in Berlin was enthusiastically backed by the Kaiser. So the Prinzheim palace in the Konig's Platz became a scene of splendour almost unrivalled by the Imperial Court. Needless to say a man so fond of panoply and State as His Germanic Majesty instinctively appreciated his obligations to Mrs. Charlemagne Tower, whom he himself named the "Von Moltke of Society." So every season His Majesty dined and danced at the United States Embassy, and sent his sons and daughters there too. It is impossible here to estimate adequately the effect of the Tower regime on Berlin Society. But it is easily conceivable that the Kaiser is very desirous that Mr. Tower's successor should be a man of similar ambitions, equally well-mated, and of commensurate wealth. Baron Speck von Sternberg at Washington will of course have promptly informed the Kaiser as to Mr. Hill's fitness or otherwise for the Berlin Embassy; and if the Tower traditions are not likely to be maintained it is entirely within the Kaiser's province to let his opinion be known. That, we believe, is all there is in the incident of Mr. Hill; and the story of Prince Henry having been offended by Mr. Hill during his visit to the United States, years ago is, we believe, all moonshine. That Prince Henry met with somewhat untactful treatment from two or three dollar-kings and others during his visit to the States we are aware; but we never heard of Mr. Hill as being one of the offenders, and we believe his simple unfitness for the post to which he has been nominated is all there is in the latest German incident.

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A MODERN POCKET BOROUGH THE impending election in West Derbyshire has an interest of a curious kind, and which has not appeared in any of the contests since the General Election. It is not an interest which concerns modern political theories, for the story which West Derbyshire has to tell is a foregone conclusion. It is an interest of another kind, and arises from the fact that the ex-member, who has vacated the seat upon his succession to the Dukedom of Devonshire, is likely to be replaced by his brother-in-Law, the Earl of Kerry. Lord Kerry is the eldest son and heir of the Marquess of Lansdowne, and the new Duchess of Devonshire is Lord Kerry's sister, so West Derbyshire is to be a family affair; and the representation is to be simply transferred from the heir of one great statesman and ex-Secretary of State for War to the heir of another great statesman who has been Viceroy of India, and also once supreme at the War Office. And doubtless Lord Kerry, in being "put up" for his brother-in-law's seat feels as "safe" as if he were living in the old pocket borough days of a hundred years ago. In those days the great lords and ladies of the land were wont to issue requests to their tenantry to vote for their nominee, couched in the most polite and honeyed terms, but with an unmistakeable threat lurking in the tale-end of the epistle. Here, for instance, is a specimen, issued on the eighteenth of June, 1837, by the Marquess and Marchioness of Londonderry to their tenants, demanding their votes for a Mr. Liddell in a contest at Durham:—

"We assure all those who answer to the solemn appeal that we make to them—who step forward with heart and soul in the Conservative cause to rescue the country from Radical domination—that the sense of the obligation to us personally will be for ever registered in our memories; and that the gratitude of ourselves and our family, to those who live around us and upon our property, will be in proportion to this important demand we make upon them to prove their fidelity and their attachment to our sentiments and confidence in our opinions. We send these our recommendations to our esteemed friend, the Honourable Henry Liddell, to make every use of he shall think fit; and we have begged him especially to report to us those who answer zealously our call, and those who are unmindful and indifferent to our earnest wishes. (Signed) Vane Londonderry; Frances Ann Vane Londonderry."

A BLACK BUCK was added to the bag of H. E. the Viceroy's party, on Thursday last, and on Friday a fine tiger was shot by Captain Gibbs, bringing the total member killed to five. H. E. the Viceroy shoot another tigress on Saturday last.

EVERYTHING passed off quietly last night in the town of Rangoon.

THE heat in Calcutta is worse than ever. 107 degrees in the shade being registered on Saturday last. There is no sign of rain.

A SLIGHT earthquake shock was felt at Calcutta at ten past twelve on Saturday last, the direction being north to south.

ANOTHER atmospheric depression is now entering North West India from Persia, and has given rain, during the past twenty-four hours, in Kashmir.

THE Decentralisation Commission is now sitting at Simla, and has been examining the Secretaries to the Government of India.

THE homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co.s s.s. "Nera" from Bombay arrived at Marseilles on Friday, the 3rd instant, at 10 a.m.

THE body found in the river Hooghly, was not that of Mathews, who lost his life in the explosion of the Lightship "Planet," but that of a native.

IN connection with the Crabbe murder case the High Court, on Friday last, solicited the Sessions Judge of Tippera to recall certain prosecution witnesses for re-examination.

THE Railway Board has issued orders for the preparation of the construction plans and estimates of the Sara Bridge, sanction for which has been received from the Secretary of State.

MR. ALFRED VANDERBILT proposes making his first journey from London to Brighton by coach on May 1. Stops and changes will be made at Sutton, Reigate, Crawley and Hicksted.

THE workmen on strike at the Government Dockyard, Kidderpore, have addressed a letter to the Deputy Director, Royal Indian Marine, asking for a personal, unbiassed and sympathetic inquiry into their grievances.

OF the two persons prosecuted, in connection with the recent Ludhiana Railway accident, the Assistant Stationmaster, who sent on the train to its destination, has been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and the signaller has been acquitted.

THE body of Engineer Mathews, who, along with a native mistry, was killed in the recent explosion of the Lightship "Planet," was recovered, on Thursday evening last; it was found attached to the B. N. Railway pontoon at Garden Reach.

A MYMENSINGH telegram to the "Bengalee" say that the Editor of the Charumihir Press and Dr, Taranath Pal have filed a suit against Mr. Clark, late District Magistrate of Mymensingh, the District Superintendent of Police and some other Police officers, for damages done in January last.

MR. STANLEY ISMAY, the newly appointed Chief Judge of the Mysore Chief Court, arrived at Bangalore from Calcutta on Friday last, and took his seat on the Chief Court Bench, being received by members of the Mysore Bar, with an address of welcome.

THE District Magestrate of Cawnpore has issued a warning to intending pilgrims to Kedarnath, that, and Badrinath owing to scarcety in Garhwal I and apprehended shortage of food, they are likely to be subjected to great inconvenience, unless they postponed their pilgrimage to a more favourable reason.

The death at Gopalpore at the age of 79, of Mr. F. J. V. Minchin, Proprietor, Aska Works and Distillery, and senior partner of Messrs. F. J. V. Minchin and Co., is reported. He was very popular and well known in the Ganjam District, where he arrived in 1852, and has been at work ever since.

The St. John Ambulance Shield was presented to the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Team, which won it recently, by Sir John Hewett. The Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Volunteers were present, and Lieut.-Col. Anderson read an address on the work of the Corps.

P. MULLINES, a signaller who has been only a year in the Department was suspended on Friday last, on suspicion of meddling with the wire of an instrument he was working at. He denies the accusation, but awaits the orders of the Director General.

THE Government of Bengal has put forward a proposal, under which the Criminal Revisional Bench, of the Calcutta High Court, is to visit central stations, in circuit, to hear criminal appeals. It is stated that the scheme has already been considered by the Judges, who have expressed themselves in its favour. The appointment of an additional Judge may be necessary.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. and O. Co's steamer "Marmora" were:—General Aylmer, Surgeon-General and Mrs. Browne, Brigadier-General Bowles, Ma-jor General and Mrs. F. J. Caldecott, Lord and Lady Kensington, Col. D. M. Lumsden. C. B., Major, Sir J. P. Milbanks, Bart., V. C., Lady Murray, Major H. Daly, C. S. I., C. I. E., and Surgeon General and Mrs. Trevor.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE KING'S POPULARITY IN FRANCE.

Ministerial Checks in Parliament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, MARCH 21.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra will meet next week in Paris, where their Majesties will spend a few days before returning to England. During their stay in the French Capital the main points of the programme of President Fallieres' visit to London in May next will be arranged. At Biarritz the King, favoured by lovely weather, has spent a most enjoyable time, between golf, croquet, motoring and visits to friends.

France must surely be the country of His Majesty predilection as he takes every opportunity of visiting it and is sure to be found in Paris at some time in the early Spring. This preference on King Edward's part flatters and pleases the French, who regard His Majesty as a real "Parisien" and in perfect sympathy with them.

The King went yesterday to San Sebastian to receive the deputation from the 8th Zaniora regiment of Spanish Infantry of which His Majesty is Honorary Colonel. The civil and military officials of San Sebastian were afterwards entertained at luncheon by His Majesty, who returned to Biarritz by motor car.

The French press comment with much gratification upon the cordiality with which the English papers of all shades of opinion welcome the proposed visit of President Fallieres to London next May; a visit which is regarded here as still further strengthening the entente cordiale, to which the King himself contributed so much. Thanks to this understanding, it is pointed out, England has been able to establish good relations with France's aly, Russia, while France herself is getting more and more on friendly terms with Italy, who is always anxious to preserve English sympathy. Much value is also attached here to England's moral support in Morocco, particularly in view of Germany's unfriendly and distrustful attitude towards France in Moroccan affairs.

A Bill for dealing with the Old Age Pensions problem has been for some time before a Special Committee of the French Senate but the Government find great difficulty in dealing with that item of the Socialist programme, which they have accepted. They particularly abandoned a larger measure adopted by the Chamber. by excluding from its benefits domestic servants and farmers, thus reducing the number of those to whom the Bill would apply from 2,300,000 to 1,300,000. They also increased from 60 to 65, the age at which pensions should become payable. The Committee, however, are not disposed to pass the Bill at all, unless the Government previously furnish a statement of the financial means by which the estimated expenditure can be met.

The Income Tax Bill experiences no less difficulty in making its way through the Chamber, which, despite the strong opposition of the Finance Minister and of the Chairman of the Committee on the Bill, adopted a proposal extending the provisions concerning landed property to "proprietors inhabiting their own premises." This would have the effect of exempting a much larger number of small proprietors from a certain amount of taxes than had been contemplated by the original Bill.

The Cabinet does not accept the recent vote of the Chamber for the reinstatement of civil servants who had been dismissed for joining trade unions in defiance of the official prohibition. M. Clemenceau, the Premier, said that Government would grant an amnesty to the men concerned in the disturbances in the Midi, and the officials who had been dismissed on account of their opinions; but the amnesty would not be extended to anti-patriots.

M. Barthou, Minister of Public Works, put before the Chamber the alternative of either voting confidence in the Government or deciding that all dismissed officials without distinction, should be reinstated, but to the latter course the Government could not agree. The House, as on several recent similar occasions shewed itself willing to wound, but afraid to strike and passed the required Vote of Confidence, which, however, affords no guarantee whatever against the occurrence of a similar incident to-morrow, with the result of overthrowing the Ministry, since it is becoming evident that the Republican party now lacks that unity and zeal in support of the Cabinet, which so long rendered the position of the latter inassailable. There is no actual majority yet against the Government, but the various groups supporting it are no longer so trustworthy as they were. One of the most bitter and intriguing of the adversaries of M. Clemenceau is ex-Premier Combes, extreme radical and anti-clerical, a sworn enemy of the Catholic Church in France.

Another question in which the Government meets with opposition or dilatory tactics, this time from the Senate, is the proposed nationalization of the West of France railway, which has already been passed by the Chamber, but the Senatorial Finance Committee appears indisposed to accept the measure. The Radicals in the Chamber are chafing under the delay and accuse the Government of lukewarmness in the matter.

What may be regarded as a serious movement to resist the Socialistic propaganda now so active in France is the growing success of the attempt being made to combine the business men of all France in a kind of non-political Parliament, know as "The Federation of French Manufactures and Business Men", most of the members of which were formerly working men. M. Guerin, Vice-President of the Federation at a meeting held this week expressed himself favourably as to the organization among employers, of a system of mutual aid in case of unjustifiable strikes.

THE OUTLOOK IN MOROCCO.

The French military position in Morocco may be generally described as having entered a more satisfactory phase during the last fortnight. It looks now as if General d'Amade's qualities as an indefatigably active leader and hard tenacious fighter were at length making a serious impression upon the hordes of fanatical tribesmen, who, undismayed by numberless repulses with heavy loss, renewed their attacks time after time and sometimes went very near surprising the French with what must have been disastrous results for the latter had General d'Amade commanded less disciplined and less trustworthy forces.

The result of the success lately gained by the French is that the clearance of the country south of Casablanca is now completed and that Mulai Hafid could not now march on Oseemur as he appeared to intend doing. The pretender however would seem to be inclined rather for peace than a continuance of hostilities, and he was already made overtures to the French in that sense. But Mulai Hafid has the worst possible reputation for treachery and the French will require solid guarantees before trusting his pacific professions to any serious extent.

The preliminary conditions which the French will impose are stated to be as follows:—

First, the mobilized forces of the different tribes must return to their respective territories; secondly a certain number of rifles and guns belonging to Mulai Hafid's army must be surrendered; thirdly the flocks and herds, as also the money, taken from the pacific tribes must be returned; fourthly, the two French and Italian prisoners must at once be set at liberty; and, fifthly, a considerable number of hostages, selected from the chiefs of the belligerent tribes must be sent to Casablanca, where they will doubtless be placed on board a warship.

The French and Italian prisoners mentioned above are M. Paret (French) and Signor Bianchi (Italian) who were taken prisoners by the Mudrakas and carried into the Morocco Forest to the east of Rabut. They were travelling at the time with a convoy of merchandise. The ransom demanded for them was £400, which having been paid the captives have been released.

General Lyantey and M Regnault, French Ministers of Morocco, are now at Casablanca where General d'Amade will arrive from the second of his recent successful operations against the tribesmen. The crushing defeat which he inflicted upon the Madrakas on the 8th inst. has no doubt powerfully contributed to the very general movement for submission which has set in among the tribesmen. Reporting the affair of the 8th inst. General d'Amade telegraphed from the camp of Wad Accira March that his troops had penetrated into the heart of the country of the Madrakas. The troops, which were formed into two columns, followed the slopes to north and south of Wad Accira. The enemy beat a retreat on Sidi Accira before the attack of the northern column, and, after an energetic pursu were driven back into the defiles of Mkuarto Achach with enormous slaughter.

In the meantime, the other column was engag the Mzabs, who had come to the help of the M rakas. The Mzabs were supported by a meha belonging to Mulai Hafid. The French troo passed through the camp of the mehalla. In t pursuit the enemy abandoned some large cam tents, chests full of ammunition for artillery a infantry, an artillery limber, and an ammunitio wagon.

The French losses were very slight, in spite of a engagement lasting from 6 o'clock in the mornin till 7 o'clock in the evening in a very dangerou country.

The task of the French would be greatly facilitated if Abdul Aziz were a man of greater courag capacity and determination. But as a ruler an particularly a ruler of such wild and lawle and daring tribesmen as the Moors who ar nominally under his sway, he is utterl inefficient. In fact he now hardly counts fo anything with the Moorish people. The arm which he was collecting at Rabat, with the intentio of reconquering Fez, makes little or no progres and its march inland has been indefinitely postponed. With the exception of some nervousness a Mazagan and Mogador, the situation on the coa has not changed, though an important Govern of a district near the latter post is reported to ha abandoned the cause of Abdul Aziz and to ha gone over to Mulai Hafid together with a numb of Moorish troops.

Mulai Hafid is little better than the brother who he wishes to supplant. Somewhat clever perhap but inspired with little more of the Mahomeda warrior spirit than Abdul Aziz.

Thus the end of all this Moorish busine remains obscure and menacing. The French hav already thirteen thousand men in the country, an it is probable enough that they will require stil more men. They can scarcely leave the countr before installing some competent and ene Moorish notability as Sultan; and if neither Abdu Aziz nor Mulai Hafid fulfil the required condition on whom can the choice fall? Meanwhile France i expending a very huge sum in her capacity a mandatory of the Powers under the Act of Algeciras—and *bui bono?*

G. D. WILLIAMS.

RESTRICTIONS ON TODDY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I cannot revert to the subject of the attitude of the Abkari administration in its relations wit the ryot, without recalling to my mind the story o Nero fiddling while Rome was burning. But whils the poor masses are burning in their hearts for mor toddy, the Abkari Department rejoices itself by cutting down its supply by means of increased taxatio and irksome restrictions on its sale. The Abka Department has set at naught the decision of tw different Governments of India that have recommended reduction of the tax with a view to chec the growing evil of intemperance among the peopl Abstainers and non-abstainers have alike endorse this view, including leading members of Temperance organizations, which would not have been th case if they regarded toddy as injurious to th health of the consumers. It has, moreover, been proved before the Excise Commission that todd is possessed of curative properties in certai urinary complaints and other diseases which canno be cured by remedies. The Bombay Abkar Commission of 1885 in their report Government speak of Toddy as "the na beverage, one which by all accounts is no any way demoralising, but wholesome and invigorating." If intemperance is to be effaced, the only remedy lies in the multiplication of toddy shops and in the reduction of taxes and other restrictions. But from the 1st of this month Abkari Department has actually cancelled seven of the existing shops in Bombay and has enhanced the license fee by double and even more than double the original amount. Should this state of things be permitted in the régime of our present popular Governor than whom there is not a better and more sincere friend of the people? The Madras Presidency, where there are innumerable toddy shops is better off in this respect than our own, as there are comparatively more toddy shops and fewer liquor shops than in the Bombay Presidency. I may here mention that the system of selling toddy and liquor shops by auction on the death of a license before the expiration of his term of license is liable to gross malpractices, for the competitors, as admitted by the Abkari Department, bid such extravagant prices that they are obliged to use dishonest means in order to recoup the amount spent at auction. This system ought to be thoroughly done away with in the interest of the consumers.—Yours, &c.

P. B. DANTRA.

TAXES IN PORTUGUESE INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir:—"A Portuguese Subject" replying to my letter on this subject rather begs—I might even say evades—the point. True! I have not been in Goa territory since 1887 (not 1878, as Mr. P. S. says) but I have been residing till January last for ten years in various parts of Portugal. Consequently know the Portuguese "Pauta," a formidable volume, by heart. The taxes all over "Gallant little Portugal" are pretty much the same wherever you go, but in Portuguese India are, if possible, more onerous than in the Fatherland. You will find in the "Pauta" that cocoanuts, copra (kernels), coir, husks, cadjuns, rattans, canes, are all smartly taxed for export — and firewood also. All or most of these articles the Embryo Company proposes to trade in. You will also find your cheaply supplied firewood to be mostly brushwood and a ferocious Forester in such forests as exist, and you will get neither abundant, good, nor cheap labor. Machinery passes duty free but only in pieces. As to Mr. Portuguese Subject's description of the English and Parsi Companies who failed in exploiting Goa territory for agricultural purposes,—as being "ignorant of agriculture,"—what about Hammy and Harry Maxwell of W. Nicol and Co.; what about John Fleming and James Fleming? What about Major (V.C.) Kern? And were not Mr. Major and the other "successful" planters Mr. P. S. cites (I know them all and their estates.) sent down by the firms I mentioned in my last? Did they succeed? Did they make their fortunes? If so where are they? Echo answers "Where?" Let Portuguese Subject deny that many people have been endeavouring in vain to induce the Goanese Government for half a century to let them explore for and exploit petroleum and coal fields known to exist in Goa territory. I, of course, have been bound to know these facts, as a matter of duty, for about 46 years, and a German Brazilian who owns an immense estate in the sub-district Satarè and was my fellow passenger in December, confirmed my experience. He loathes Portuguese India with excellent reason! Yours etc.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

BOMBAY, APRIL 6.

Lieutenant Noel, 79th Company, R. G. A., is appointed Brigade Signalling Officer, vice Lieutenant Connell McDowell, 116th Mahrattas relieved.

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave on private affairs, out of India for 4 months, from 15th April:—Captain H L Holme, R.G A.

Leave of absence out of India for 12 months is granted to Captain (Honorary Major) A. C. Owen, V.D., 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers, with effect from 1st May.

WU FING FANG's return to Washington as Chinese Minister is beginning to produce a new crop of stories illustrating his repartee. Recently a lady who sat next him at dinner asked him why the Chinese attached so much importance to the dragon. "You know there is no such creature, don't you?" she asked; "you have never seen one, have you?" "My dear madame," replied the Oriental diplomatist, "why do you attach so much importance to the Goddess of Liberty on your coins? You know there is no such lady, don't you? You have never seen her have you?"

RESIGNATION OF THE PREMIER

A HASTENED ANNOUNCEMENT

THE KING'S REGRETS.

MR. ASQUITH SUMMONED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, April, 5.

A despatch from Biarritz states that a courier has arrived there bearing the resignation of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman.

King Edward has accepted the resignation and has conveyed an expression of his regret and esteem, and wishes for Sir Henry's recovery.

His Majesty has summoned Mr. Asquith to Biarritz.

The announcement that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has tendered his resignation and that it has been accepted by His Majesty the King will be received with regret by all Englishmen whatever may be their political party, for however many may disagree with the ex-Premier's politics, everyone is agreed that he is a typical Britisher. The word is an awkward one and savours of a spirit which Sir Henry himself has denounced on more than one occasion, but by it we mean all that is best in Englishman and Scotsman. Sir Henry first entered the House of Commons in 1868 as member for the Stirling Burghs and he has sat continuously since. As a private member in the stirring times which led up to the great troubles of 1886 he was not particularly prominent, for he was placed in the arena with some of the greatest minds that have ever adorned Parliament. His work, however, though unostentatious, was good, and in 1871 gained him the post of Financial Secretary to the War Office, a post he held until 1874 and again from 1880 to 1882. Then he was transferred to the Admiralty for two years, then to the Irish Secretaryship for a year, and then as head of the War Office for a year and again later in 1892, and these years he sat in the House with the same portfolio. Sir Henry had thus a thorough training in almost all branches of the Government and more especially in those which have been most prominent during the present Government. He became Leader of the Liberal party, then in Opposition, in 1899, four years after the selection had been first foreshadowed. At that time he was still plain Mr. Campbell-Bannerman and soon after the General Election of 1895 a "Pall Mall" writer observed:—"He would not be half a bad successor to Sir William Harcourt as a Leader of the Radicals, only he would not care for the job and he is not a Radical." Anyhow he has a long official record, having been Financial Secretary to the War Office, Secretary to the Admiralty, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and twice Secretary for War. He was always regarded as a man to rise to an emergency, and he has risen. It is claimed by his friends that probably no man living has talked less nonsense; certainly none has furnished more food for the personal paragraphist. When Mr. Campbell-Bannerman was appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland the announcement was hailed as a great joke, for, exclaimed an "Echo" contributor, though Mr. Campbell-Bannerman has been long in the House and so highly favoured by the dispenser of good things, he has not acquired a name for eloquence, energy or administrative capacity. When he reached Dublin the Irish Members dubbed him the "Scotch sandbag." Mr. Biggar described him as "an overdried flitch of bacon." A "Daily News" writer declared that there was "too much *nuda veritas* about Mr. Campbell-Bannerman. Like Boileau, he calls a cat a cat and Mr. Howard Vincent a bore. He does not, with Tennyson's hero, charm us till the lion looks no larger than the cat. This was not as complimentary as the writer wished to be, for a little later he declared that Mr. Bannerman resembles in some respects the celebrated Duke of Wharton, that strange product of the glorious Revolution. The Duke was a vicious man, Mr. Bannerman is a virtuous one. But one is as pachydermatous as the other was. Of his service as Chief Secretary one critic observed that he had no policy, conceived nothing, excited no enmities; he merely did the behests of the Cabinet, and when he left the Viceregal Lodge he left behind him no reputation to keep his memory warm there. Mr. Parnell declared that he "had nothing to say of Mr. Bannerman, except that nothing could be made of him. Like the elderly British spinster who walked unharmed among the lions of Africa, he was too tough. Yet he did not, like that heaven-born statesman Mr. Balfour, set himself to irritate and annoy the men with whom he had to deal. Being a statesman of a more mundane type he treated the Irish members in a conciliatory fashion, assumed that their objects were the same as his own, and mildly indicated some unlucky differences of detail. Men of Sir Champbell-Bannerman's rare but very useful type are invaluable in diminishing the friction which accompanies the management of all human affairs. They do not originate anything. They have no great ideas. But the geniuses, of whom there may be three in a century, could not get on without them. Fifty James Watts would dispense with the need for the man in fustian and his oil-can." In the House of Commons he speaks without the least speculation in his eye, which is as hard and fireless as his face is calm and immobile. But, these defects of manner and imagination notwithstanding, his friends always protested it was impossible not to feel that the right hon. gentleman was capable of surprising possibilities. But at that time few ever took him as a serious politician, there being always in his declarations "a jaunty air of irresponsibility. He is full of genial surprises and gets his little joke out of nearly everything he touches in Parliament. There is nothing of the cultivated or matured cynic in his view of life. He is a humourist because he cannot help it, and indeed, like a true Scotchman, is frequently unconscious of his humour. The House treats Mr. Campbell-Bannerman lightly, and when a mishap befalls him is inclined to treat the rebuff as a joke too." An illustration of this occurred when the defeat on the cordite question came. He announced that he felt it incumbent on him to resign and immediately exclaimed "Won't the Duke dance to-night!" The Commander-in-Chief had been forced into retirement, and ten minutes after that achievement Mr. Campbell-Bannerman found himself forced to resign his own office. The Duke might see, and not inaptly, the true poetry of revenge in this stroke of destiny. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman saw in it only a ridiculous situation, and, says Mr. Lucy, he laughed with a boy's glee and cracked his thumbs as an emphasising accompaniment to his own sense of the humour of the stroke. The finishing touch was given to the irony of the situation all round in the fact that the Ministry should fall through their most popular and amusing member. But that Ministry was literally frilled in grotesque anticlimax. Possibly he regarded his selection for the leadership of the Liberal party as an anticlimax too. Whatever may have been his opinion then he must have changed it considerably since, for, though up to the last he has retained something of his sense of humour, there have been incidents which have proved that his temper has shortened and that he regards his office as heightened rather than weakened by his holding it. This is not the place to review the work which the present Parliament has done under his supervision. There are many who will say that inwardly he must have owned that he was the tail rather than the dog that wagged it. It has been a Government of extraordinary paradoxes, possible only by reason of its huge majority, and yet that very majority has made it matter for pause how Sir Henry has allowed such free scope to ideas with which we cannot believe that he has anything in sympathy.

It is now almost a year since the first symptoms appeared of what has ended so sadly. Into Sir Henry's resignation all will read a note of fear that recovery is unlikely. It was at Plymouth last summer that the first announcement was made that Sir Henry was ill. Little was made of it, as is always the way with great personages, but the illness was, then, sufficiently serious to demand the cancelling of several engagements which would probably have had far-reaching effect on what will be long known as the "war on the Lords." At one speech at Plymouth Sir Henry made his declaration and promised detailed instructions later. They can come only from the lips of underlings to whom no one pays very much attention in fact, forlorn though we believe the hope to be in any case, the permission which allowed Mr. Winston Churchill to speak on such a matter was the best counter-stroke for which the Opposition—and the Lords—could possibly hope.

Since that time Sir Henry has suffered severely in the loss of his wife not many months ago, and the effect of his loss has been apparent in his continuously broken health ever since. Few can realise what is the strain of office, and of all officers that of Prime Minister is the most arduous, for to it belongs all the odium and little of the praise.

"Enough of this foolery" is a phrase which will live as long as one of many years ago when the Liberal Party had been defeated on the "Home Rule Bill" and the father of the most audacious M. P. to-day described Mr. Gladstone as "An old man in a hurry." It was an unfortunate phrase wrung from the Scotsman by the dilletante cynicism of the ex-Premier, but there will be no man in England more ready to pay his personal tribute in the House, no man whose private sympathy will be greater, than Mr. Balfour. Sir Henry goes from the stage where he has played many parts, a genial, kind and thoroughly respected man who will be regretted by all.

MR. ASQUITH.

In his place comes Mr. Asquith, a man of far different calibre, the Roundhead taking the place of (almost) the Cavalier. He is a shortish man with wavy, silver grey hair, loose-fitting clothes, and a pallid, lawyer-like face, with a very straight mouth and very steady eyes, standing day by day at the table of the House of Commons making the fight of his life.

Mr. Asquith, Prime Minister-elect, has been carrying a full half of the burden of the Government's contentious legislative proposals, managing the Exchequer of the country, and leading a parliamentary host comprising practically every kind of politician, from Imperialists to Little Englanders, from serious students of politics to cranks and faddists who make up aggresive little parties of their own. The mere thought of his enormous task makes the ordinary man shrink. Mr Asquith is filled with silent exhilaration. He knows this is the great opportunity of a striking career. The hard relentlessness of the fight merely stimulates him.

THE MASK OF INDIFFERENCE.

Mr. Asquith's incessant mental turmoil and his heavy burden of Empire is never shown in his face when at ten minutes past three each afternoon he strolls into the House of Commons to answer any questions which may be put down to him as the Chancellor of the Exchequer or as acting Prime Minister. No feverish haste marks his footsteps, he bears go sign of the nerve trying day of work he has already completed in his Department, in his private room, and in the Cabinet Chamber. He picks his way over the outstretched feet of Ministers on the front bench with the slow precision of an idler. His hands are in his trousers pockets, his face is placid, slightly bored, and his whole attitude that of the leisurely saunterer only faintly interested in the scene which his entry into the Chamber has opened up for him. He drops with an indifferent air into the middle of the long line of Ministers on the front bench, and casually picks up the order paper of the day with the manner of the man who thinks he may as well see what is going on though it really does not interest him very much.

It is said that Mr. Asquith, lacking personal magnetism, is not a leader of men, and yet in these later days the advent of the cold-faced Chancellor of the Exchequer acts in the way of a tonic on the crowded lines of his supporters, even on a good many of those who are not entirely satisfied as to his orthodoxy. They know that Mr. Asquith, with all his seeming placidity, can within thirty seconds turn himself into a dragon of furious action. They know that for all his indifference he will spring to battle with smashing blows the instant there is an opening. His icy preparedness for emergencies stirs the latent admiration of even the Little Englanders.

PERSONALITY REVEALED IN ACTION.

Mr. Asquith is not an imposing figure except in action. His clothes never seem to fit thoroughly—his trousers always appear rather baggy, his inevitable morning coat seems too small and his waistcoat gives one the impression of being worn because it is comfortable. To a stranger his clothes are in keeping with the man as he leans back indifferently on the front bench. They indicate him as a member not anxious to cut a distinguished figure, as one who is quite content to be among the rank and file of a large parliamentary party. But that impression is dissipated when Mr. Asquith rises to his feet. Then the personality of the man shines forth, and the most casual eye can see what makes him a power in the House of Commons. From his first dozen words it is apparent that, though one may dislike him, it will be impossible to ignore him. His manner varies with the occasion. It is generally ruthless. He will brush political friends aside with the same rough verbal gesture that he uses to foes. He does not go out of his way to be conciliatory.

He has not the genial manner and dry Scot's with which Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman is wont to soften the asperities of parliamentary warfare. He has neither time nor patience for such things. The other day he was questioned by young Lord Winterton as to whether the Government were going on with their campaign against the House of Lords. "I have no announcement to make," snapped Mr. Asquith. Up sprang that debonair Unionist, Mr. Stanley Wilson. "Are we to understand," he said, "that the matter is no longer one of urgency, as we were told last session?" Unionists cheered at the poser. Mr. Asquith rose to the table as though to make a reasoned explanation. The whole House sat silent awaiting his words. "The honourable member," said the Liberal leader very deliberately, "can draw what conclusion he likes." He took his seat and looked across blandly and reflectively at the Opposition.

A LUCID EXPOUNDER.

One has to see the Chancellor of the Exchequer at different periods of a parliamentary sitting to get a fair picture of him. The Mr. Asquith seated with bored face and lazy attitude on the Treasury bench is not the Mr. Asquith who makes a fighting speech. Listlessness drops from him like a mantle as he rises to his feet and takes his place in front of the famous despatch-box to expound to the House a new and highly contentious piece of legislation. His pale face is slightly flushed, his eyes are half veiled; unconsciously his shoulders go back a little, and his head adopts an aggressive poise. He is a picture of cold ardour. In a deep sonorous voice he opens with some well-balanced generalities. In three minutes he has reached the heart of his subject, holding the House silent with his lucid and direct explanations. Here it is where he excels. It is hard to believe when listening to Mr. Asquith that legislative proposals can be complex or intricate. He has the power of making a child understanding an Act of Parliament. He upholds a Budget like a fairy tale and makes it seem almost as simple. His Parliamentary illustrations resemble Phil May's sketches; you are amazed at the effect he gets from a few bold strokes.

There is no pause in his clear-cut sentences. While he delivers them he stands four-square toying with his eye-glasses as some speakers toy with their watch-chains. Once in a while, without stopping his flow of words, he will adjust glasses to his nose and glance at some figures on the papers before him. Then he will take them off, lay them carefully on the papers in front of him, step back six inches from the table and go on as if he had never worn glasses in his life. Sometimes he will half turn towards a particular quarter of the House with a pungent sentence. Very rarely he will bring his fist down with a smashing blow on the despatch-box. But, as a rule, he scorns gesture, relying on the inflexions of a deep and rolling voice.

IMPASSIVITY RESUMED.

Directly his speech is over he sinks back on the Treasury bench with his old impassive air. It is hard to think that this is the man who a minute before was rousing his followers with peals of thunderous words, thrashing his opponents with tremendous adjectives. He sinks low on the bench, inclines his head-back safe as he can get it, and thrusts his hand deep into his trousers pockets.

Few of the Opposition can disturb his equanimity. One of those who can is Sir Edward Carson. It is a sight not easly to be forgotten when the ex Solicitor-General leans over the table and, with a long, thin forefinger, thrusts bitter, unpleasant facts into the Chancellor of the Exchequer opposite. Mr. Asquith tries to smile, then he shakes his head lightly, finally wriggles from side to side on the bench in his unconscious effort to escape that relentless finger. The Unionists always laugh.

But there are few men who can reach the Liberal leader like this. He lacks many qualities. He has not the subtle rapier play of Mr. Balfour, he cannot hope to equal the dagger thrusts of Mr. Lloyd-George. But he is a first-class fighting man for all that. When heavy blows are to be exchanged he is always in the forefront. He fears nought. Cold, capable, and scornful, he carries admiration even where he fails to raise affection.

THE MANCHURIAN QUESTION.

Russia's Sphere of Influence.

THE EASTERN RAILROAD CONTROL.

LONDON, April 4.

A despatch from Washington states that Mr. Root and Baron von Rosen, the Russian Ambassador, conferred together, presumably with regard to Russia's sphere of influence in Manchuria.

It is believed that the United States will have little difficulty in maintaining her attitude.

China has already pointed out that the Director of the Eastern Railroad should be appointed by China and should reside in Peking, whereas he is a Russian residing at Harbin.

The State Department refers to the Treaty of Portsmouth providing for the simultaneous evacuation of Manchuria by Russia and Japan, and to Russia's recognition of the principle of equal opportunity.

It is understood that the position taken up by America will be maintained until Russia shows that her jurisdiction in Manchuria is warranted.

LONDON, April 5.

The St. Petersburg newspapers strongly protest against the attitude of the American Consul at Harbin as an unjustifiable attempt to intervene in the relations between Russia and China, and Russia and Japan.

Th "Slovo" states that Germany supports the American standpoint

SPEECH BY MR. CHURCHILL.

Lancashire's Need of Free Trade.

LONDON, April 4.

Mr. Winston Churchill, speaking at Darwen, dwelt on Free Trade mainly from the standpoint of India, declaring that Lancashire's commercial existence was dependent on Free Trade. The market of India, he said, was one of our most essential outlets, and the establishment of a Tariff by England would compel India to levy discriminating duties on Lancashire goods.

CLOTHING OF REGULARS.

New Army Order.

LONDON, April 5.

A Royal Warrant has been issued which provides that from April 1909 the personal clothing and necessaries of the Regulars shall be maintained by the soldier out of an allowance instead of being provided in kind.

The first year's outfit will be supplied to recruits free.

A quarterly allowance of 15s. 3d. will be paid in advance, but will not be issued to troops on active service.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

New Arbitration Treaty.

LONDON, April 5.

A despatch from Washington states that Mr. Root and Mr. Bryce have signed a general Anglo-American arbitration treaty similar to the recent treaties with France and other countries.

CROSBY HALL.

To be Re-erected at Chelsea.

LONDON, April 4.

Crosby Hall is to be re-erected at Chelsea in connection with the project of the London University to establish halls of residence.

A FAMOUS RACE-HORSE.

LONDON, April 3.

The famous race-horse St. Simon is dead.

FIRE AT HARROW SCHOOL.

No Injuries.

LONDON, April 4.

Somervell's House at Harrow School has been destroyed by fire. The boys were absent attending a lecture at the time and no injuries resulted from the fire.

EXCAVATIONS NEAR LAHORE

Remarkable Find.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE April 4,

A few days ago, while excavating between Lahore and the Lahore Cantonment East, on the Shalimar side of the Railway line, some workmen unearthed the form of a native woman, in a sitting posture, with her hand resting on the handle of an old style rice machine. The figure was perfect in every detail, but unfortunately, on being touched, it crumbled away, the teeth only remaining.

While this excavation has been proceeding masonry pillars have also been come upon, thus indicating that at some time previous there had been buildings and probably a village on the site.

The attitude of the woman, in the act of operating a machine, would show that she had been taken unawares, and led one to suppose that the ground about there, had subsided suddenly, taking the buildings and houses along with it, as the figure was found at a depth of 12 feet below the surface.

This is in all probability the effect of an earthquake. Whether or no there actually was a village, when it existed and when it disappeared, is not known.

THE REFORMS IN THE CONGO.

AN IMPOSSIBLE SITUATION.

Belgian Premier Speaks Out.

ATTACK ON KING LEOPOLD.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 4.

A heated debate took place in the Belgian Chamber on the subject of the date of the discussion on the annexation of the Congo.

The Premier insisted on the urgency for a rapid discussion, since the present situation was impossible.

He proposed to begin the debate on April 8th.

The Radicals and Socialists protested against the debate before the elections and characterised the assertion that England had demanded a decision before the elections as calumny.

They violently assailed King Leopold and the Government, accusing them of greed.

The opening of the debate was finally fixed for April 15th.

LADY RUBY ELLIOT'S MARRIAGE.

Distinguished Gathering Present.

TWO QUEENS SIGN THE REGISTER.

LONDON, April 4.

Viscount Errington and Lady Ruby Elliot were married at St. Margaret's to-day. A number of distinguished people were present, including Lord Cromer and Lord Althorpe.

The Queen, the Empress Dowager of Russia and Princess Victoria signed the Register.

LONDON, April 5.

The wedding presents to Viscount Errington and Lady Ruby Elliot included gifts from King Edward, Queen Alexandra, Queen Ena of Spain, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and Lord Kitchener. A rope of pearls from the Viceroy's Council was specially admired.

The bride was attired in a soft white satin gown and looked charming. She was given away by her brother the Viscount Melgund.

[The Anglo-Indian element in our Society, wrote our London correspondent on March 20, will naturally be greatly in evidence at the forthcoming marriage of Lady Ruby Elliot, the Viceroy of India's daughter, to Lord Errington, son of Lord Cromer. This marriage will be of interest to Britons in two hemispheres, for Lord Minto has a brilliant colonial record and Lord Cromer a long connection with Egypt.

The wedding is to take place on April 4th, and will be a very brilliant affair indeed and will be followed by a large reception at the handsome mansion in Great Cumberland-place which Lady Minto has taken for the season. A magnificent array of presents has already been received. Lady Eileen and Lady Violet Elliot will both be in attendance on their sister and the other bridesmaids are to be Lady Dorothy Browne, daughter of Lord and Lady Kenmare; Miss Mabel Elliot, cousin of the bride, Lady Evelyn Grey, daughter of the Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, and Miss Margaret Downay, who is herself to be married next month. The bridesmaids will wear gowns of turquoise blue chiffon made in the Romney style and their blue tulle hats will be trimmed with fine ribbon work and clusters of pink silk roses. The bride's dress is an Empire gown of soft white satin, with a belt deeply embroidered with pearls. Her veil is to be of Brussels net, bordered with Brussels lace, and will fall to the borders of her gown.]

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FATAL NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

Destroyer Sunk in the Channel.

COMMANDER DROWNED.

LONDON, April 3.

Later details of the sinking of the "Tiger" state that she was participating in a torpedo attack of the Portsmouth division on the Home fleet in mid Channel. It was a drizzling, moonless night and each destroyer was acting independently. All the vessels were without lights.

The Commander of the "Tiger" was among those who were drowned.

LONDON, April 4.

King Edward and the Prince of Wales have wired their sympathy in connection with the "Tiger" disaster.

LABOUR DEMONSTRATION AT ROME.

Troops Called Out.

SERIOUS SITUATION.

LONDON, April 3.

A labour demonstration took place to-day in the Piazza-del-Jesu, Rome, the scene of yesterday's collision.

The crowd ignoring the summons to disperse, the troops were called and cleared the square.

The situatation is disquieting.

All the shops are closed, and the tramcars have ceased running.

The garrison has been reinforced, and the troops are distributed throughout the city.

LONDON, April 5.

A telegram from Rome states that the strike has been abandoned and that the city is becoming quieter.

THE OPIUM TRADE IN CHINA.

Little Reduction in Production

LONDON, April 4.

The "Times" commenting on a long letter from its Shanghai correspondent on the measures taken by China for the suppression of the Opium Trade, says the results hitherto attained are distinctly creditable to both the Chinese Government and people.

Although poppy cultivation in most provinces is still not appreciably restricted, it is undeniable that in numerous districts the consumption of opium has been curtailed.

THE BOAT RACE.

CAMBRIDGE WINS EASILY.

Weak Oxford Crew Struggles Bravely.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 4.

The University Boat Race was rowed over the Putney-Mortlake course this afternoon and resulted in a victory for Cambridge by 2½ lengths.

Oxford won the toss, but the Cambridge boat led throughout the race.

The Oxford crew made a spurt twice, but it was unavailing and they finished in a distressed condition.

The water was rough.

This year Cambridge wins both the Sports and the Boat Race and so wins the latter for the third time in succession, doing it for the third time and making its twenty-ninth win as against thirty-three wins to Oxford. In recent years Oxford has been unfortunate and the Cambridge victories have fairly easily been secured, but this year both crews have suffered from the dread fiend, influenza, and Cambridge the more severely of the two. As a consequence the year is likely to be nicknamed the "orange" year, for almost to a man the Light Blues suffered at the demon, fed on oranges and so were back to health and victory. Whether oranges are to become the standard cure for the "Flue" remains to be seen, but certainly the fruit has received a remarkable advertisement and should gain largely in popularity. Cambridge had the heavier crew, four men in each being old Blues, but Cambridge had a slight extra advantage in that two of the four have now rowed for the third time. Oxford, it seems, made a game fight and had the advantage of position, but, as has often been the case with the lighter crew, did badly in rough water.

The following were the crews and weights at the time of leaving of the last mail:—

CAMBRIDGE.

	st.	lb.
F H Jerwood (Oakham and Jesus) (bow)	11	11
2 G E Fairbairn (Eton and Jesus)	11	13 1/2
3 O A Carver (Charterhouse and First Trinity)	12	12 1/2
4 H E Kitching (Uppingham and Trinity Hall)	13	3 1/2
5 *J S Burn (Harrow and First Trinity)	12	131/2
6 E G Williams (Eton and Third Trinity)	13	2
7 *†E W Powell (Eton and Third Trinity)	11	6 1/2
* D C R Stuart (Cheltenham and Trinity Hall (stroke)	11	4
*R Boyle (Bradfield and Trinity Hall) (cox)	8	6

*Rowed in 1907 †Rowed in 1906.

OXFORD.

	st.	lb.
Hon R Stanhope (Magdalen) (bow)	9	10 1/2
2 C R Cudmore (Magdalen)	12	1
3 *E H L Southwell (Magdalen)	12	4
4 A E Kitchin (St John's)	12	10 1/2
5 *A G Kirby (Magdalen)	13	5
6 A McCulloch (University)	12	8 1/2
7 H R Barber (Christ Church)	12	2 1/2
*A C Gladstone (Christ Church) (stroke)	11	3
*A W Donkin (Magdalen) (cox)	8	8

* Signifies old Blues.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE TERRITORIAL ARMY.

Ready Support in the Country.

LONDON, April 4.

Mr. Haldane, speaking at Wolverton, said that reports were pouring in which showed that everywhere the response to the call to join the Territorial Army had been unstinting and ungrudging.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

Disorderly Crowd at Glasgow.

POLICE STONED.

LONDON, April 4.

The Association match between Scotland and England, played at Glasgow to-day, resulted in the score being one all.

There was an exceptional crowd present. Thousands who were outside attempted to enter, but the Mounted Police cleared the ground and a melee with stone-throwing ensued in which many were injured.

NEWBURY CUP RACE.

LONDON, April 4.

The Race for the Newbury Spring Cup was run at Newbury this afternoon with the following result:—

Roseate Dawn 1
Linacre 2
Fairy Story 3

There were sixteen runners. The race was won by two lengths, a neck separating second and third.

The betting at the start was:—
100 to 12 against Roseate Dawn.
6 to 1 against Linacre.
100 to 7 against Fairy Story.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, April 4.

Roseate Dawn 1
Linacre 2
Fairy Story 3

Betting 100 to 12 Roseate Dawn, 6 to 1 Linacre, 100 to 7 Fairy Story. Other starters were:—Eider, Black Arrow, Sagamore, Rifleite, Lischana, Precentor, Offer, Succory, Wooley, Longcroft, Monterosa, Caterina and Fruitful.

THE SHIPBUILDING DISPUTE.

Strike to be Continued.

LONDON, April 4.

The Newcastle Shipwrights last evening decided on the continuance of the strike.

AFFAIRS IN MOROCCO.

LONDON, April 4.

Advices from Morocco state that Abdul Aziz's force of 5,000 men and twenty guns under Bagdadi and the Sultan's brother, Mulaizif, left Rabat to establish the Sultan's authority in Fez.

MR. HILL'S APPOINTMENT CONFIRMED.

LONDON, April 3.

A despatch from Washington states that the Senate has confirmed the appointment of Mr. Hill as American Ambassador at Berlin.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

Opening at Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, April 4.

The second annual session of the Mahomedan Educational Conference, in Southern India, opened in the Victoria Hall this morning. There was a numerous attendance of delegates and others interested in education. Mr. D. A. G. Bourne, Director of Public Instruction, delivered the opening address, in which he criticised the methods of the Conference and said: "Your aim is to help forward education among your community; this is a most laudable aim; but how do you propose to do it? Try in the first place to discover what requires improvement; then discuss all possible remedies. It seems to me you might profitably discuss your whole method of procedure for future Conferences. The Programme consists, I see, largely, of a number of resolutions. Now a resolution seems a little like putting the cart before the horse; it is proposing some particular remedy, before you have fully discussed and diagnosed the disease. We want to learn how you feel and think about things; but a mere resolution is no indication of the why and wherefore. If such a body as this would carefully weigh the supposed advantages against certain manifest difficulties and even positive disadvantages, and give reasons for the conclusion that the former outweighed the latter, I should at any rate be in a better position to advise in any particular case.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Nawab Mahomed Raza Khan proposed the election, as President, of Shams-ul-Ulma, Haji Moulvi Abdul Wahab Sahib, of Vellore. The President, who is the Principal of the Mahomedan Arabic College, Vellore, delivered the presidential address, and said he considered the Conference a very good means of awakening Mahomedans to a sense of their responsibility in educational matters. Another very good thing they now observed was that Moulvis, who, till now, were considered to be against English education, were sitting on the side with English teachers, who, on their side had hitherto been considered to be unsympathetic towards the religious heads of the old school. This co-operation of the two different elements in education was sure to result in immense benefit. For that reason, he was very glad to associate himself with the Conference. In conclusion, he hoped their deliberations would result in solving the difficulties encountered is connection with religious and secular education for the Mahomedans of this country.

NOWSHERA-DARGAR RAILWAY.

Conversion to Standard Gauge.

ULTIMATE STRATEGIC ADVANTAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, April 4.

The conversion of the Nowshera-Dargar narrow gauge Railway to standard gauge is understood to be sanctioned, and a survey party, under an Assistant Engineer, has been told off to make the necessary survey and submit proposals with an estimate of cost.

The work, when begun, will be accomplished in about a year's time, when, following the example of the Irrigation Department, the railway tunnel will be ultimately made through Malakand and the line can be extended right up to Chakdara, a distance of about only 20 miles. The Swatis, who have the reputation of possessing highly developed business instincts, may be trusted to appreciate the value of this extension, and profit by it to the fullest extent. The strategic value to Government, however, will be the deciding factor, when this scheme is taken seriously into consideration.

FRACAS AT RANGPUR.

Police Enquiry Ordered.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 4.

The "Bengalee" publishes the report of a fracas which occurred on the 22nd March last at Rangpur Railway station. It is alleged that Captain Predhamson, Civil Surgeon of Shillong, pushed Pandit Jadaveswar Tarkaratna out of his second class compartment, and struck the Station-master with his stick when he remonstrated, with the result that the Captain was assaulted by several Bengalees. The Station-master complained to the police of the assault, but the Captain declined to lay a counter charge as he was leaving England, and besides, could not identify his assailants. The Assam Government, however, directed a police enquiry.

GANGAPRASAD SWADESHI CASE.

Severe Sentence Passed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 3.

A Madaripur telegram dated the 2nd instant says:—Judgment was delivere to-day by Mr. Soames in the Gangaprasad Swadeshi case. Kalimohan Ghosal, Janaki Kukhoti, and Upendrachandra Ganguly, the accused, all officers of the Srinagar Zemandari, have been sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment and fined rupees one hundred each, under Section 147.

It was alleged by one Samraddi that the accused seized the complainant, in broad day light, on that day, and carried him away from his stall, and wrongfully confined him, for selling "Belati" salt, and destroyed his other goods.

SUICIDE IN A TRAIN.

Police Enquiry Proceeding.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 4.

On Thursday last, a European, named Hickmott, while travelling in the train, from Murshidabad, on his way to Calcutta, committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver. The deceased, of whom nothing is at present known, boarded the train at night, at Murshidabad station, and as it was moving out, fired three shots with a revolver, in quick succession, and then fell dead in his compartment. The Police enquiry is proceeding.

KOLHAPUR STATE.

A Maharajah's Gift.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, April 4.

His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar has commemorated his visit to Kolhapur, on the occasion of Chhatrapati Maharaja's daughter's wedding, by a princely grant of Rs. 3,000, for the foundation of two monthly scholarships and a gold medal to be awarded to deserving girls, in their grade school here, to be named after the bride, Her Highness Radhabai [illegible] Saheb. The Maharaja[illegible]'s liberality is highly appreciated by all classes of people here, as a token of his friendship and regard for the Maharaja of Kolhapur.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE AMERICAN FLEET.

Japan to be Visited.

A WARM WELCOME PREDICTED.

LONDON, March 21.

A cordial invitation to the United States battleship fleet to visit any part of Japan on the homeward voyage from Australia was presented to Mr. Elihu Root, American Secretary of State, on Thursday last.

The invitation was accepted yesterday. The vessels will visit Yokohama.

Mr. W. H. Taft, American Secretary of State for War, when interviewed yesterday, predicted that the Japanese would extend the visiting warships a warm welcome which would surprise the pessimists. There had been, he added, no addition to the programme of fortifications fixed for the Pacific coast some years ago.

The "Daily Mail" declares that the meeting of the Japanese and American fleets will be welcomed by all as a success for British diplomacy.

The "Daily News" states that the invitation was pleasant and tactful, and its acceptance is a happy omen for the future.

The Washington correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" reports that as Mr. Deakin's invitation was accepted, the American Cabinet judged that it was imperative no difference should be made in the case of Japan. The Cabinet's decision has, he states, been well received in America, as there is a belief that it will lead to a development of improved relations between America and Japan.

The New York correspondent of the "Daily Express" announces that the fact of the fleets being about to visit Japan has stirred the whole country, from Maine to California, and that the Government has effectually silenced the jingoes. According to naval experts, the fleet is in better condition than when it started on the voyage around Cape Horn and the vessels have demonstrated their thorough seaworthiness.

Melbourne, March 22.

No official reply has yet been received from the United States Government to the invitation of the Federal Government to the American fleet to visit Australia. The delay is thought to be due to the fact that the American Government is in communication with the Admiral of the fleet about fixing dates.

"All Red" Mail Service.

COST OF THE PROPOSED SCHEME.

In the Canadian House of Commons Mr. C Sifton, K.C., formerly Minister for the Interior stated that his conversations with Mr. Lloyd-George and Mr. Asquith, in London, showed Great Britain would give sympathetic consideration to any definite proposition in connection with the proposed "all red" mail service from England to Australasia via Canada.

Vessels capable of maintaining a speed of 24 knots per hour would be required for the service, and the subsidy would be £1,000,000, Canada paying £325,000, New Zealand £100,000, Australia £75,000, and Great Britain £500,000.

Mr. A. W. Craven, M.L.A., of Victoria, heard the debate on the scheme from the floor of the House.

British Politics.

PENALTY FOR DISCLOSING STATE SECRETS.

In the House of Lords Lord Loreburn, the Lord Chancellor, introduced a Bill providing for a penalty of 12 months' imprisonment for the disclosure of State secrets.

Wreck in the Red Sea.

THE GERMAN STEAMER STRIKES A ROCK.

The German steel steamer "Laeisz" (5,157 tons), bound from Sydney to Hamburg, struck a rock in the Red Sea on Thursday night and foundered.

The officers and crew took to the boats, and landed at Aden.

The crew state that after the captain set the course he retired to rest. The officers misunderstood the captain's directions, with the result that the vessel struck in latitude 22deg. north and longitude 35deg. east (nearly opposite Mecca).

Canada's Immigration Restrictions.

AN ENGLISH NEWSPAPER PROTEST.

The "Daily Telegraph" protests strongly against Canada's restrictive regulations excluding immigrants whose passages have been paid wholly or partly by charitable organisations.

Such a policy, the "Daily Telegraph" declares, is bound to influence the home democracy's view of the greatest of the self-governing States.

Wireless Telegraphy.

INSTALLATION AT BRITISH ADMIRALTY BUILDINGS.

Wireless telegraphic apparatus is being installed at the Admiralty Buildings in London in order to establish communication with naval ports and with warships at sea.

BATTLE OF PECKHAM.

Trenchant Letter from Mr. Balfour.

London, March 21.

Yesterday Mr. Balfour fired a heavy broadside into the Radical Party at Peckham with a letter to Mr. Gooch, the Unionist candidate.

"In this contest" wrote Mr. Balfour, "you have two great advantages over your Unionists predecessor in 1906. The first arises out of the striking measure of agreement which has now been reached on the great question of fiscal reform. The second is due to the fact that the electors have for nearly two years and a half had experience of a Radical administration, and are beginning to realise what a Radical Government means.

"They have seen Ministers engaged in curtailing the opportunities for religious teaching in the name of religious liberty and popular control; raising the price of coal in the name of social reform, and confiscating property in the name of temperance. The lesson so industriously taught is unmistakable, and I am confident that the enthusiasm and the united acting of our party will prove on Tuesday next that its moral has not been thrown away."

Mr. Gautrey is losing his nerve in the excitement of the election. His statement to a Radical Press representative on Thursday that the capture of the poorer streets by the other side indicated the influence of beer is regarded in the division as a calculated insult to the working classes. Yesterday he quite eclipsed himself, however by insulting Sir George Livesey, who is the greatest benefactor Peckham ever had. This occurred at a meeting outside the gas-works during the dinner hour. The faithful Dr. Macnamara was, of course, in attendance, but none of the speakers was permitted by the crowd to say more than a few words, and what they did say was far from convincing.

Then came Mr. Gautrey's blazing indiscretion. He said that he had in his hand a circular which had been issued by Sir George Livesey to put a screw on the gas-workers, and he added, "it is full of lies." The circular is merely a plain statement of the case against the Eight Hours Bill.

The thoroughly representative character of Mr. Gooch's supporters is evidenced by the vari[illegible] nomination papers handed in yesterday on his [illegible]

SPORTING NEWS.

GOLF.

"Forty Twa" Medal.

The finals in the above competition were played at the Bombay Gymkhana Golf Links on last Wednesday and Thursday in two rounds of nine holes each morning, the lowest score to win the Medal and Rs. 67 8-0 in pool. Six players were entered but five only competed and Mr. C. W. Bruel turned up winner. Following are scores:—

	1st Round.	2nd Round.	Gross Score.	Handicap	Net Score.
Mr U. F. Rutherford	..	...	...	...	...
Mr H. J. Shaw	55	53	108	−10	98
Mr D. B. Blunning	48	...	...	−10	...
Mr J. Robertson	46	...	...	−4	...
Mr E. B de W Abney	56	54	109	−18	91
Mr C W Bruel	52	51	103	−11	83

HOCKEY

The Hockey season has commenced in right earnest, and with the Aga Khan's Hockey Tournament to commence on the 27th instant, the various teams here are putting in a good deal of practice. On Saturday three matches were played, the Bombay Gymkhana figuring in two of them.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA "A" TEAM vs. PARSEE HOCKEY CLUB.

These teams met on the Esplanade maidan and played an interesting game, the Gymkhana specially showing a good form. Soon after the commencement the home team assumed the offensive and kept the ball continually on the Parsee half of the ground and scored five goals in quick succession, completely outplaying their adversaries who were not allowed, to advance further than mid-field. After half-time however the Parsee team took more courage and played a spirited game, their forwards putting in some good runs. But combination they had none and their shooting was also erratic, so much so, that with a clean goal in front, the Parsees missed three easy opportunities to score for want of straight hitting. A quarter of an hour before final time, two of the Gymkhana men left the field owing to injuries and the Parsees took advantage of this to send the ball in between the posts three times while one more goal was notched by the Gymkhana. At close of the game, the scores were:—

Bombay Gymkhana	6 Goals.
Parsee Hockey Club	3 Goals.

The following players represented the Gymkhana:—Forwards—Ayscough (Captain), Hearson, Burnett, Montgomery and Grayburn; Halves—Sim, Christie and Philby; Backs—Busch and Morris; Goal—Hardie.

Parsee Hockey Club: Forwards—Pochawalla. Kalapesi, Karawalla, D. Billimoria and Chothia; Halves—Surti, Murzban and Chinoy; Backs—Surveyor and Khodaji; Goal—Dadi Mulla.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA "B" TEAM vs. ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

Playing on the Marine Lines Cross maidan, the Gymkhana "B" team met with a crushing defeat at the hands of the Xaverians by six goals to one. The College team has improved vastly this year and they played a very good game on this occasion. Individual players also gave a very good account of themselves and their centre forward was an exceptionally smart man. The Gymkhana's defeat, however, was partly due to their playing only eight men, the other three being sepoys (substitutes) who were not much of an assistance.

ROYAL SCOTS vs. PIONEER CLUB.

The best game of the afternoon was provided by these teams on the Esplanade maidan. The Royal Scots need no trumpeting, but the Parsee youths who comprise the Pioneer Club are an exceptionally good lot, who combine well, hit hard and accurately and are very fast, and last Saturday they scored over the Bombay Gymkhana by five goals to three.

It was a very spirited and hard-contested game throughout, at half time both sides had scored a goal each, but during the second half, the Parsees pressed very strongly on the Royal Scots' goal and were successful in sending the ball through thrice, to which the Royal Scots could reply with only one goal, although they played a sound game to the very end. Scores:—

Pioneer Club	4 Goals.
Royal Scots	2 Goals.

CRICKET.

H. M. S. PERSEUS vs. P. & O. s.s. EGYPT.

A half-day's match was played on the Oval last Saturday between these two teams and resulted in a win for the Perseus' team by 29 runs. The Perseus' team were the first to bat and A. Wood (16) and T. Wood (30 retired) were the best performers with the willow. The P. and O. men replied with 48 out of which 27 were contributed by T. Pratt. Following are scores:—

H. M. S. PERSUS.

Mr. Grimshaw, b Williams	8
Mr Kennedy, b Williams	0
Mr A Wood, c Pratt b Williams	16
Mr T Wood, retired	30
Mr Stanford, b Williams	0
Mr Burger, b Pratt	3
Mr Hogles, b Pratt	0
Mr Fowler, c Lang b Pratt	2
Mr Halliday c Buxton b Williams	3
Mr Turner, not out	3
Mr Warren, b Williams	0
Extras	10
Total	74

P. AND O. s.s. EGYPT.

Mr. T. Pratt, b Wood	27
Mr Williams, b Stanford	1
Mr Hankin, c Hogle b Wood	5
Mr Logan, b Wood	3
Mr Buxton, b Wood	0
Mr Thorogood, b Wood	0
Mr Long, b Stanford	1
Mr Clarke, not out	2
Mr Ellis, run out	5
Mr Sparkling, b Wood	2
Mr Plummer, b Wood	0
Extras	2
Total	48

CHESS.

COMPETITION AT THE Y. M. C. A.

A Chess competition was held at the Y. M. C. A. rooms last Friday between the Y. M. C. A, and the H. M. S. "Perseus" A series of games were played and the hosts were declared winners having won the major number of games. The following gentlemen took part in the competition on behalf of the Y. M. C. A.—Mr. Worman, Mr. Owen, Mr. Paton, Mr. Mann, Mr. Lynn, Prof Peltia, Mr. Gumming and Mr. George

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA.

The 14th annual general meeting of the Parmanandas Jivandas Hindu Gymkhana was held on Saturday in the Pavilion, Mr. Vijaykar presiding. The annual report and audited statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1907, were adopted. Messrs. Dalvi and Dabulkar were appointed auditors for the year 1908. A vote of thanks was accorded to the retiring Committee, officers, and auditors.

The following gentlemen were appointed members of the Managing Committee for 1908.

Mr. Goverdhandas Khatao (President), the Hon'ble Mr. H. S. Dixit (Vice-President), Messrs. S. G. Velinker and K. B. Wagle (Joint Honorary Secretaries), Messrs. Ranchoddas T. Mody and Chhotalal K. Malj (Joint Honorary Treasurers), Mr. H. S. Nayak (Honorary Cricket Secretary), Mr. C. V. Mehta (Cricket Captain), Mr. R. V. Agasker (Cricket Member), Dr. J. S. Neroorker (Honorary Tennis Secretary), Mr. Sakerdande and Mr. M. R. Jayaker (Tennis Members), and the Hon'ble Mr Daji Abaji Khare, the Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Mr. M. B. Choubal, Mr. Lallubhai A. Shah, Mr. H N. M. Vijaykar and Mr. Tricumdas Goadhandas (Members).

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB RACES.

There was quite a decent breeze on Saturday at starting time but it died out almost entirely in the course of the afternoon and shifted all over the place, adding the element of chance to the racing in no small degree.

D class were the first to start and Invicta went away in fine style, the other two following later on. The course was a tricky one in a failing breeze and with a strong tide, but they got on all right as far as North Karanja, Invicta having the best of it. It was a long tedious beat up to B buoy, and Invicta soon lost her place. Swale worked away steadily, making the best of the shifty wind and finished a long way ahead of Swin.

Turquoise was an absentee in A class but the other four came up to scratch. All were late at the start, the first over being Sapphire, half a minute late. Melody came away at a tremendous pace to windward with Eileen and Isca in line with her, the lot making a very pretty show as they drove across the line in a fine breeze. Sapphire luffed out to windward at once, Eileen bearing away for her lee and losing the chance of giving Sapphire a good shaking up. Eileen got the lead by the time Tucker Beacon was reached but was only a short distance ahead of Sapphire, Melody and Isca being both close up. Eileen and Sapphire kept close together on the run and on the windward work where Eileen should have scored heavily in the light breeze, Sapphire hung on to her closely. Isca had the honour of being sailed by the Commodore of the Club and went very well as long as the breeze held but got hopelessly left behind as soon as it dropped. Round the Ladies' course Eileen increased her lead a little but not nearly enough and Sapphire won easily.

Five started in B class, one of them in spite of disqualifying howls from the Committee vessel as she was hanging on to her moorings long after the first gun went. Pixie had the best of the reaching and running and was leading at North Karanja with Peewit close up in spite of a bad start. Pixie did very well again on the difficult beat up to B buoy but spoilt everything by fouling it in trying to squeeze round. Trixie made no mistakes and sailing well was left in the lead. Erin had several tries at weathering the buoy but failing, gave it up in disgust and went home. Trixie had a long lead at the end of the round and had things all her own way round the short course which she did in company with the Tomtits being greatly bothered by them. She won easily from Peewit in the latter's own special weather.

C class have lost another of their number, Wagtail having been laid up for the rest of the season. The surviving seven went away to a straggling start which Maud had the best of. Tomtit was first at B buoy with Curlew second and Maud third, after a bit of complicated sailing in which the advantages of slack water and more wind were considered differently by nearly every boat. It was a dead run to North Karanja and Tomtit and Curlew made a mistake in gybing on the way down, the latter having to gybe in a hurry to clear the buoy. Meg and Lapwing got past Maud.

The wind began to drop as they rounded and turned to the southward. Lapwing was the first to score and was soon a long way to windward. Curlew then went about after travelling tail first for a bit and soon picked up a splendid slant of her own which quickly put her a long way in the lead. Tomtit went from bad to worse and was soon last. Maud was judiciously sailed and quickly made up lost ground and was soon up to Lapwing and Meg, the three R. E. boats having a tremendous race in to the Committee vessel which Maud had the best of after the three had passed and repassed several times.

Curlew went away with a long lead on the short course which she held till after rounding the Troopship buoy. Trixie arrived here with the bunch of Tomtits and had great difficulty in keeping clear of them. She was however in the hands of a most capable and courteous skipper and the way in which she avoided the little boats at great trouble to herself was a treat to see as well as a lesson in polite manners. Coralie and Jean were having a great race between themselves and had closed up a lot on the leaders. Curlew gave the whole show away by trying to go too close to windward of the Hardinge where she stuck firmly, being actually last when she got clear. Maud was leading at Middle Ground with Lapwing and Meg trying their best to get on terms with her and Tomtit coming up from behind. Maud was much too good for the rest and more than held her own, making the best of every flaw and winning handsomely. Meg passed Lapwing close in to the finish and was second, though Jean ought to have been first instead of third if she had not made a mess of weathering the schooner at the finish.

The Committee vessel difficulty was settled by the arrival on Friday of Mr. Scovell's fine schooner Muriel, and the Club had the unaccustomed honour of using the flagship of their little fleet as Committee vessel.

A CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 3-30 p. m.

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces. M S	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Sapphire	10 30	R H HHopkins & Capt Muter, R E	3 30	6 5 36	2 25 6
Turquoise	17 24	F J Preston	3 30	Did not start	
Melody	17 24	J B K Macbeth	3 30	6 21 22	2 32 26
Eileen IV	Scr	N N Wadia	3 30	6 1 7	2 31 7
Isca	11 29	E Faulkner	3 30	Did not finish	

Course No. 35 = 12·60 miles.—1st Prize won by Sapphire and 2nd Prize won by Eileen saves entrance, Wind N W Strength Light. Time-limit—7 p. m.

B CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 3-45 p m.

Name of Boats	Time All'ces M S	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival H M S	Corrected Time H M S
Erin	Scr	J N Parker and R W Fisher	3 45	Gave up	
Manikin	1 37	Officers, R A	3 45	Disqualified	
Trixie	Scr	Officers Royal Scots	3 45	6 37 40	2 52 40
Peewit	3 14	F V Evans and D Fraser	3 45	6 47 49	2 59 35
Pixie	Scr	E Y Watson and J E Aspinwall,	3 45	Gave up	

Course No. 32 + 2 reversed = 9·7 miles 1st Prize won by Trixie and 2nd Prize won by Peewit. Wind N W Strength Light. Time limit 7 p m.

C CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 4 p. m.

Name of Boats	Time All'ces M. S.	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time H M S
Lapwing	2 44	Capt R S J Gillespie, R E	4 0	6 38 40	2 30 19
Maud	1 22	Officers, R E	4 0	6 35 21	2 33 59
Coralie	6 50	Major Mead and Major Anderson	4 0	6 45 56	2 39 6
Tomtit	Scr	Dr F M Gibson	4 0	6 39 32	2 39 32
Meg	2 44	Lieut A C Trench R E	4 0	6 37 20	2 34 36
Curlew	4 6	C A Wordsworth	4 0	6 49 23	2 45 17
Jean	9 34	O N Moberly	4 0	6 45 5	2 35 31

Course No. 17 + 2 reversed = 8·2 miles. 1st Prize won by Maud 2nd Prize won by Meg and 3rd Prize won by Jean Wind W N W Strength Light, Time-limit 7 p,m.

D CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 3-15 p.m.

Name of Boats	Time All'ces M. S.	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time H M S
Swin	Scr	Sergt. Major Giles RE	3 15	5 39 6	2 22 28
Swale	Scr	Corporal Offord R E	3 15	5 23 59	2 8 59
Invicta	5 12	Sapper Prince R E.	3 15	Did not finish	

Course No 32 = 7·8 miles 1st Prize won by Swale Wind N W Strength Light Time limited 7 p m

CAWNPORE MUNICIPALITY.

Appointments and Enquiries.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, April 5.

In consequence of Famine Relief operations, the Government found it impossible to allow a whole time paid Chairman for the Cawnpore Municipal Board to enter upon his appointment before October next.

Mr. Campbell, Chairman, Municipal Board, has called for all the papers in connection with the polling in the Awarganj ward, at the recent Municipal Elections, and intends to go personally into the irregularities complained of. Should the elections for that ward be annulled, a fresh post will have to be taken, in which event, not only will the contested election be set aside, but Mr. Hafiz Mahomed Halim's election would also become invalid.

GOLD MINE RETURNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, April 5.

The following are the Indian Gold Mine returns for last month:—Nundydroog—7,060 tons, ore crushed yielded 5,938 ozs. gold, 5,404 tons tailings cyanided 487 ozs., making a total yield of 6,425 ozs., compared with 6,355 ozs. in February and 6,334 ozs in January. Champion—14,150 tons ore crushed yielded 7,888 ozs. gold, 19,054 tons of tailings, cyanided 2,388 ozs., making a total yield of 10,329 ozs. Mysore—16,300 tons ore crushed yielded 15,436 ozs. gold, 15,223 tons tailings cyanided 2,224 ozs., making a total yield of 17,660 ozs., compared with 16,837 ozs. in February, and 17,419 ozs. in January. Oregum—10,162 tons ore crushed yielded 5,591 ozs. gold, 8,743 tons tailings, cyanided 1,049 ozs. making a total yield of 6,640 ozs., compared with 6,796 ozs. in February and 6,887 ozs. in January.

RANGOON MUNICIPALITY.

SUIT FILED BY STALL HOLDERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, April 4.

The stall holders at Rangoon have filed a suit, on the Original Criminal Side, against the Rangoon Municipal Committee, under the following circumstance:—

The plaintiffs say, that the night stall keepers, have been accustomed, under a local custom prevalent for over a period of twenty years, to erect temporary night stalls, or such other convenience as may be necessary, every night, between sunset and sunrise, and to sell, by retail, food-stuffs, fruit and other articles on or about the pavements, throughout the whole town of Rangoon, and particularly in Dalhousie and Fraser Streets, and no rent, or fees, were charged at any time. They used, as of right, the pavements for the purposes named. Such use of the pavements caused no inconvenience or nuisance to the public, and order and peace were always maintained among the section of the public which the plaintiffs represent.

On the 1st April, the defendants, purporting to act under a bye-law, passed by them under section 142 clause (9) of the 1898 Act, claimed that the night stall-keepers and citizens of Rangoon were not entitled to the use of the pavements or streets, without the payment of fees or rent to the defendants, and a license, previously obtained from the defendants.

The night stall-keepers and citizens of Rangoon refused to abide by the law, and were, in consequence, prevented from using the pavements as hitherto. The plaintiffs claim that they are entitled to the use of the pavements in Mogul and Dalhousie and Fraser streets, as heretofore, to erect temporary night stalls, without payment of rent or fees. Plaintiffs further claim, against defendants, a permanent injunction, restraining them from demanding rent or fees.

The plaintiffs pray for a declaration, that the night stall-keepers of Rangoon are entitled, in their own right, to the use of the pavements in the Mogul, Dalhousie and Fraser streets, and for a permanent injunction restraining the defendants from demanding rent or fees. They pray also for costs of the suit.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

"The Sign of the Cross."

Wilson Barrett's great play, dealing with the persecution of the Christians in the time of Nero, will live for many years yet. It is now over a decade since it was first produced at a Bristol theatre and—after its immense success in the provinces—was brought to London and enjoyed a lengthy run at the Lyric. There Wilson Barrett himself, as Marcus Superbus (Prefect of Rome), and Miss Maud Jeffries—as Mercia, the Christian girl-martyr, who wins his devotion even to death—drew crowded houses for many months together.

In last night's performance the part of Marcus suited the particular talent greatly of Mr. Claude King, while Mercia in the hands of Miss Blanche Forsyth received the simplest and therefore the most appropriate interpretation possible. Never an exaggeration, never a lapse—from the apparent consciousness that she was one of the small band of believers hunted through bloodthirsty Rome; nor any sign of waning in her simple, triumphant faith that attracted, yet baffled Marcus, till it made him pass beyond the boundry line of doubt, into true belief. It was a fine and finished rendering, with that perfect simplicity and naturalness which few attain (especially those who have lighter parts to play as a rule). Mr. King as Marcus revealed once again how versatile his talent is; the reading he gave the part was one of his very best; his stature and features well befitted the powerful Roman Prefect—while the sense of command was decisively conveyed in every gesture. Clearly pourtrayed indeed, was the mental battle that wages in him from the first meeting with Mercia till he leaves the prison cell with her for the Arena, saying "Come, my bride, come to the Light beyond." His limpid elocution throughout was a treat to listen to; while the moving scenes alone with Mercia and with Berenice, were a further revelation of acting wholly convincing and correct.

Miss Florence Hamer as Berenice played with consummate skill the Roman lady who adores Marcus and who tells him (when she freely beats down all reserve) that her wealth, with his, might buy an Empire, and whose jealousy leads to his doom (through Mercia's) and her own (in losing him); depths of passion and despair, such as Miss Hamer evinced have never been more faithfully given on Bombay boards before. The Nero of Mr. Sinclair Cotter was startlingly real and repulsing; he depicted to the life the debilitated monarch whose hoarse anger rises to heights before which the proudest quail, yet at times drivels oddly in his flattered vanity.

Mr. Sydney Pease gave the proud rival of Marcus, Tigellinus, with great effect and his utterances were splendidly clear throughout, Mr. Hargreaves (Licinius) attending him and playing thoroughly well. As the bibulous Glabrio, Mr. Clifford Bown was an excellent counterpart of the London creator of this role, Ambrose Manning, and the less he was to be admired the funnier he appeared—to the delighted 'gods' and all; with Philodemus as his tame pussy-cat second. Poppea, Nero's Empress, was taken by Miss F. Russell Spiers, and acted with possibly a shade too little reserve, but decided distinction on the whole; while Dacia was played by Miss May Dallas with a grace and charm that corresponded in their way with the Marcus of Mr. King. As Cyrene, Bercenice's maid, Miss Dorcas Corsbie acted well; Miss Lillian Lloyd gave the dancer, Ancaria, with much spirit and yet Roman effect; she played the part with less coarseness than is sometimes the case—her dancing being particularly natural, even to its breaking off when the Christian hymn steals on the ear; and—last but not least—the capable Miss Helen Grenville surpassed herself as Stephanus, the boy who is tortured and betrays the meeting at the Cestian Bridge, and is delivered with the first to the gladiators; her shrieks are not so loud as those of the London original Miss Haidee Wright, but more genuine and painful, and the sense of pain and exhaustion is preserved throughout her most trying scene. Altogether a highly successful performanee.

To-night *Charley's Aunt* will be staged.

MILL HANDS STRIKE.

12,000 Men Refuse Work.

In view of the unsatisfactory state of the yarn market and the very large stock lying unsold in Bombay, the local mill-owners have thought fit to close their mills for 12 days in a month, instead of 4, as at present, until the market improved. Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co., who are agents for and manage eight mills in Parel, intimated their intention of running their mills for 18 days in the month from the 1st instant. The workmen did not approve of the idea. Being paid for the number of days that they work, this new arrangement would deprive them of their 8 days' wages. On Saturday the operatives of these eight mills, who number over ten thousand, refused to work on this stipulation. They asked for some kind of assurance from the Managers that the mills were not to be run short time as was intimated. This assurance was not given and the workmen refused to work.

In the morning they went to the mills and before beginning their work they asked Mr. Shephard, the Manager, to pay them their wages. They were told to come at the end of the month. They demanded it there and then and assumed threatening attitude The police were communicated with and Superintendent O'Keiffe with a number of policemen went to the spot and, finding the men collected in a very large number, applied for more men from the Police headquarters. The Police Commissioner at once despatched a detachment of reserve and armed police and the mill-hands were dispersed.

The mill-hands did not return to the mills yesterday as they were closed on account of the day being Sunday. The special police arrangements were, however, continued with a view to meet emergencies.

HIGH COURT.

THE PARSI PANCHAYET TRUSTS CASE.

In the High Court on Saturday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar, and the Hon Mr. Justice Beaman, the hearing was proceeded with of the Bombay Parsi Panchayet trust funds and properties suit between Sir D. M. Petit and six others, plaintiffs, and Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy, President of the Trust Board, and his four colleagues on the Board, the defendants. Dastur Darab P. Sanjana, the second witness for the trustees, in the course of his cross-examination gave some interesting facts.

The Dasturji said, wherever there was conflict between religious doctrines and worldly matters, the commands of religion being paramount, must prevail. Conversion of aliens was of the very essence of Zoroastrianism. Dr. Geizer, whose work witness had translated, had gone too far on the point of conversions: witness had made it clear in his preface to the translation, that he was not responsible for the opinions of the writer. On reading the evidence given in the case, witness was of opinion that converts should not be admitted to the community. In Khurshed Nyais there was a prayer to the effect that the propagation of the knowledge and belief of the good Mazdiasnan religion should extend to the seven climes of the world; similar pious aspirations were to be found in the Avesta; they were in accordance with a paragraph in one of the Zoroastrian hymns, Yasna XXXI, Section 3. The latter was expressive of a wish on the part of the Prophet of Iran that he would make those of the living world he had mentioned, believers in the doctrins he had propounded. This wish could not be held binding under the present circumstances. It was certainly sinful for a Zoroastrian to smoke, or to go bareheaded. The smoking on his part would display an utter disregard for the purity and the sacredness of the fire, so strictly enjoined. Witness would not call a man a "Parsi-Zarthoshti," who either smoked, or went bareheaded. The Dasturji then went on to enumerate his reasons against the admission of converts to Zoroastrianism. (1). The difficulty in which the Parsi community was placed now, considered in connection with the circumstances of their situation. (2). Admixture of blood, which would annihilate the good traits of Zoroastrian character. (3). Causing of an inrush of foreign women, and ruining thereby the prospects of the marriage of Zoroastrian maidens. (4). Injunction in the 4th Fargarad of the Vendidad that, on attainment of majority, Zoroastrians must marry. (5) In the confession of faith (Yasna XII), there was an injunction to Zoroastrians against allowing anything to pass which was likely to cause harm to the community in any way. (6) Breach of faith: it would be base ingratitude on the part of the Parsis, who enjoyed happiness under the British rule, to marry English or European women. Witness would give more reasons, were he to give more thought to the subject.

Witness was cross-examined at some length on all the points, with the exception of the last one.

Mr. Justice Beaman: Do you hold your Parsi race so very superior to the races of the world, that you can not allow conversions, on the ground that owing to them their Parsi blood will be deteriorated or desecrated, or whatever it may be?

The Dasturji: I have already answered the question, my Lord—"provided no harm is done to our community by these."

Mr. Justice Beaman: Do you think your blood will be desecrated by the admissions of aliens, such as, for instance, the leading races of Western Europe?

The Dasturji: I have generally answered the question; I cannot say anything about this particular point.

Mr. Lowndes asked the Dasturji, whether it was a fact, as stated by Dr. Pope, the translator of the Ardai Viraf Nemeh, that the Zoroastrians in India had forgotten their own language, and spoke the language of their Gujerati wives, whose manners they had adopted?

The Dasturji: Dr. Pope may say anything he likes; I don't believe it at all.

Witness said, he had writtten on 8th February 1903 to Mr. Ratanji D. Tata, the sixth plaintiff, that for certain reasons, he could not accept the invitation to be present at the Navjote ceremony of Mrs. Tata that day, but he affirmed, that there was no objection to the taking into the fold of a person of honest convictions. In the sermons witness had preached in this connection, and which he had referred to in his above letter, it was clearly laid down that there should be no mercenary motives.

Witness was then questioned by Mr. Lowndes on the point, as to whether "Parsi" and "Zarhtkoshti" were convertible terms; what ceremonies were performed under his direction on the re-admission into Zoroastrianism of Mr. R. S. Rustomji, a witness for the plaintiffs; and about some pecuniary circumstances.

The point of admission of letters, creating the different trusts, numbering over 250, was discussed between Counsel a great length. Decision was reserved.

TRADE MARK CASE.

Suit by the Gramophone Co.

On the Original Side of the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar has disposed of the suit filed by the Gramophone Company, Limited, against T. S. Ramchandra and Brothers, a firm, in which the plaintiffs prayed that the defendants may be restrained from using the word Ram-a-Phone in connection with the sale of sound-recording instruments, that they be ordered to deliver up all such instruments, discs, records, etc., that they be restrained from advertising a picture or representation of the plaintiffs' instrument; and for accounts of profits made by the defendants.

The plaintiffs' case was that they were manufacturers of sound-recording-instruments sold by them and their predecessors in title, and those instruments had acquired great celebrity under the name of "Gramaphones." The plaintiffs had a right to the exclusive use of the word, and under that designation their instruments had acquired great reputation, and frequent attempts had been made by uncrupulous dealers to the use or imitation of the word. Defendants had applied to plaintiffs to be appointed their sub-agents, but the application was not entertained. Recently defendants had placed upon the market a sound-recording instrument called Ram-a-Phone or Ram-Phone. The words had been deliberately adopted so as to imitate closely Gramophone for getting the benefit of the reputation of the plaintiffs' goods; and the imitation was likely to deceive a purchaser into the belief that he was getting the plaintiffs' goods. Plaintiffs apprehended that unless the defendants were restrained, they would sustain loss in their business.

Mr. Lowndes appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Strangman for the defendants; and by consent his Lordship passed a decree, by which defendants were ordered to obliterate, to the satisfaction of the plaintiffs, the letters "a-phone" forming part of the word "Ram a-Phone" on all discs, covers, and catalogues; to remove pictures from catalogues containing representations of plaintiffs' gramophone, not to use any word containing the letters "a-phone" in future in connection with their machines, discs, records, etc., the defendants to pay plaintiffs Rs. 300 for the costs of the suit.

Mr. Fred Trussell, of the London Hippodrome, has landed at Plymouth on his return from Morocco, whither he went to endeavour to persuade Raisuli to leave his present haunts for the music-hall stage. Mr. Trussell stated that Kaid Maclean told him in an interview that at the outset of his captivity Raisuli treated him badly, and at one time he had to sleep in an apartment with twenty others without clothes to cover them. The Kaid still bore traces of hardships he endured.

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CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE LAHORE MUSEUM.

The "Civil and Military Gazette".—The texile section of the Lahore Museum has been recently enriched by the addition of a very fine collection of embroidered handkerchiefs, the production of the hill State of Chamba. These quaintly decorated "rumals" are well known to most Europeans of Northern India, as a type of them is frequently to be seen in drawing rooms, made up generally so as to serve as a cushion or table cloth. But the specimens in the Museum are of a very superior nature, being elaborately embroidered pictures in silk of scenes from the Ramayana, an early epic poem of India. One of the examples contains nearly a hundred figures besides horses, birds, elephants pavilions &c. It represents Rama seated with his wife Sita on the throne and surrounded by deities, priests, servants and others. Over these is erected a most gorgeous pagoda and above are gaily plumaged birds flying around, while people supported on clouds, and others seated on thrones, float about in space. Below is a procession and also a "nautch" attended by a full band of minstrels. An ornamental lake is also depicted and on this swim aquatic birds. Men lead in gaily caparisoned horses, and elephants surmounted with 'howdahs' in purple and gold complete the scene. Another specimen illustrates incidents in the life of Krishna and specially refers to his fondness for animals, a large herd of cows being cleverly introduced. It also depicts the scene where this versatile deity, while playing on the flute, attracted the attention of the women who had been sent down to the river to fetch water, so that they deserted their duties in order to follow him and listen to his entrancing melodies. Another example, only eighteen inches square, gives a full account in threads of silk of one of the most stirring scenes from this epic poem. Ravana, the demon-king of Ceylon carries off Sita to his capital Lanka. Rama sets out with his brother to her rescue and after numerous adventures they enter into an alliance with Sugrina, King of the monkeys. With the assistance of the monkey general, Hanuman, they prepare to assault Lanka. The monkeys, tearing up rocks and trees, construct a passage across the straits—the so-called Adam's Bridge, still designated "Rama's Bridge" in India. Having crossed over with his allies, Rama after a desperate battle slays the demon and captures the stronghold. The embroidery shows the fair prisoner seated inside a high, walled courtyard and guarded by demons. Outside, the army of monkeys has already crossed the bridge and the apes are falling upon their hideous enemies. In the van is Rama engaged in single combat with the fearsome Ravana whom he has already deprived of most of his many limbs. This picture is a most quaint one and will well repay careful study. The other examples are equally interesting, and the whole collection is a valuable addition to the Museum.

TELEGRAPHISTS' GRIEVANCES.

The "Englishman".—The grievances of the Telegraph Department employes have bulked so largely in the public eye recently that it will come as a relief to all to learn that the new system of working came into force at one o'clock yesterday morning. In another column will be found full details of the new scheme, which seems to us to be a vast improvement on the old system. The men are required to do eight hours of work a day, and two hours on Sunday. The principle idea is to have a large number of hands on duty during those hours when the traffic is heaviest. This will invariably be in the day, while at night generally only one small group will be required, so that practically there will be very little night work. Duty over 50 hours in the week will be paid for as over time. We fail to see where the hardship of the new system comes in especially when we take into consideration the introduction of the new telegram form and the elimination from it of much unnecessary matter which used to be formerly signalled. Indeed, the whole scheme makes for simplification, thus reducing the work of signalling each message, which should come as a relief to the signallers. Then there is to be a reduction in the clerical work. Mr. Berrington, Director-General of Telegraphs, interviewed yesterday by a representative of this office, said that he was very hopeful that as soon as the men got used to the new system, they would appreciate its aims and objects. It would perhaps take a week or ten days for them to fall into the new grove. We have every hope that the new system will have the effect of accelerating work. And as "the primary intention of the Government of India is to improve the position and prospects of the upper subordinate and signalling staff throughout India and Burma" (to quote from the letter addressed to the D. G. of Telegraphs by the Government of India on 14th ultimo) the employers of the department have very little to complain about.

RURAL SANITATION IN INDIA.

The "Pioneer".—One of the great Indian problems of the day is rural sanitation, but the strongly conservative habits of the people will make progress in reform very slow indeed. In the large towns the supply of pure water and the completion of drainage schemes have done much to improve the public health; but the villages for the most part still remain in primitive conditions which foster epidemic disease. In the "Gazetteer" of Palamau, recently published, an account is given of the ravages of cholera, from time to time, in this district of Bengal, and one sees at once how the insanitary surroundings of the villagers encourage mortality. It is stated that cholera appears in epidemic form every second or third year, six outbreaks having being reported between 1892 and 1907. In the worst of these (1894) the mortality reached the unprecedented figure of 11·16 per 1,000. The area affected was too scattered to be efficiently dealt with; "the superstition of the people, their habit of flying into the jungle on an outbreak occuring, and their dislike and mistrust of European medicines, made it a hopeless task to cope effectively with the disease." The total number of deaths reported was 6,665, while the number of persons who received medical aid was only 476. Matters may have improved since 1894, but the description given of the conditions favouring the spread of cholera apparently still exist—"filthy, sodden villages, and a water-supply polluted in every possible way." The common village springs are used by the people and their cattle alike and the drainage from the field pollutes the water. In the hot weather the supply is scanty: in the rains it is contaminated by surface drainage. Dysentry, fever, cholera, etc., play havoc with the lives of the villagers; and yet Palamau shows a marked increase of population, the birth-rate being the highest in Bengal. There are many districts in Bengal in a worse state than Palamau, especially the tracts that are swept each year by malarial fever; and it will be an up-hill struggle to introduce even elementry sanitation into the villages. A beginning is being made, however, and special grants are being alloted by Government, but crores could be spent where only lakhs are available. District Boards must be stimulated to action and more funds be placed at their disposal if any permanent good is to effected. The people themselves are obstructive; but it should be possible to do one thing at any rate in every important viilage, namely, to protect the water-supply from pollution. Drainage and conservancy works can come later: a well or a spring which will always yield pure water will, in itself, lessen the mortality from epidemic disease in a remarkable way. From such a modest start the principles of sanitation can slowly be made familiar to the mass of the people: elaborate sanitary schemes will cause a disturbance of village-life, and will probably result in popular feeling being arrayed against them from the outset. If healthy conditions are to be created in rural areas the co-operation of the villagers themselves must be gained, and hence the necessity of moving cautiously in all measures of reform.

The case, known as the Darjeeling Mail assault case, came up, on a reference, before the Chief Justice, at the Calcutta High Court on Friday last. It will be remembered, that Justices Geidt and Woodroffe, before whom an appeal was heard, were unable to agree, and the case was, therefore, ordered to be referred to a third Judge. It has now transpired that both the Judges were of opinion that the conviction was bad, the difference being as to whether a new trial should be ordered. Justice Woodroffe was in favour of such a course, and Justice Geidt was against it. The Chief Justice will give his decision to-day.

The projected marriage of Princess Beatrice of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and Don Antonio, Infante of Spain, will not take place, says *Truth*. "A member of the Royal Family of Spain can marry only a Roman Catholic, and Princess Beatrice objected to change her religion. The Queen of Spain is said to be much disappointed. The match was arranged last autumn, when Princess Beatrice spent several weeks in Spain on a visit to the King and Queen."

THE LADIES' CORNER.

PANELS AND BORDERS.

It seems to be decreed that everything we wear is to be panelled, and every panel to be bordered; so this will be a great season for braids, galloons, and guipures. I saw a panelled tunic the other day that was composed of wide Spanish lace scarfs, the scarfs having rounded ends writes our lady correspondent. Scarfs, by the way, are quite precious possessions just now—they accord so beautifully with the idea of the panelled tunic. All the gauzy fabrics will panel well, but they require weighted bordering trimming. There is no doubt that voiles and filet net will be used to form tunics to overhang the silky fabrics; for which purpose colienne seems just now the favourite of Paris. It is, of course, one of the silk and wool fabrics that are just right for day wear, along with velvets and the Liberty crape fabrics and wool-backed satins. These gowns will show themselves with the tunic dark and the under-skirt light, and vice versa.

COATS AND SKIRTS.

The checked skirt and plain cloth coat have already caught on very considerably, and need not now be considered exactly new. Having with the plain cloth coat a waistcoat of the checked skirt fabric is rather a happy idea. It is usual, too, to have a wide band of the plain cloth on the checked skirt, so that the materials are well-worked up together. There would seem to be two skirts just now—the circular, cut in two pieces, and the pleated skirt, this generally made of a perfectly straight strip of material, which although pleated up just evenly without any converging for the waist, is afterwards manipulated on the figure or stand, so that the lines of the pleats converge into the waist-line. All the superfluous fabric at the back is then snipped away. In fact, the present-day pleated skirt is made just on the same principle as the Scotch kilt; the straight length of fabric is kilted evenly up, but afterwards manipulated to the figure. To make the pleated skirt properly it takes about five yards of 56in. material. I was told the other day by one of our prominent tailors that the folds should be so deep as to permit of fold meeting fold, that being the test of the superior kind.

THE WEATHER.

Simla, April 4.

A few thunder showers have occurred in Eastern Bengal, Assam and the interior of the Peninsular, while duststorms, reported from the Central parts of the country, have cooled the air considerably. The depression from Persia, appears to be entering North-west India, and has given light precipitation in parts of Kashmir.

Burmah—Skies are almost free from cloud; humidity and temperature are normal, except for excess in the latter in the North of the Province.

North-east India and Orissa—A few light falls of rain occurred in Eastern Bengal; Assam, Dibrugarh and Gauhati report half an inch; skies are lightly clouded in the Soutern half of the Division and the Upper Bhramaputra Valley, but clear elsewhere; moisture in air is either equal to, or below, the average; temperature has fallen, but is still slightly in excess at many stations.

United Provinces, Central India and Central Provinces—Clouds have decreased; skies are now clear, except in the South of the Central Provinces; the air is damper than usual in parts of the Central Provinces, but drier in the East of the United Provinces; temperature has fallen in the Central Provinces, and in the South Eastern districts it is now in considerable defect; but elsewhere the weather continues warmer than usual.

North-west India—Light precipitation is reported from Gilgit; skies are heavily overcast in Kashmir; light clouds have spread over the rest of the Division; humidity is above the average in Sind and the Gujerat Coast, but below the average in the Punjab; temperature has risen, in moderate to considerable excess, except in parts of Lower Sind and Gujerat.

The Peninsula—Salem, Ootacamund, Bellary and Aurangabab had light falls of rain; clouds have decreased in the North; skies are now clear or only lightly clouded everywhere; moisture in the air is approximately equal to the average; temperature has fallen much lower than usual, in parts of the Deccan; but elsewhere it is nearly normal.

Forecast—Thunder showers are likely in Upper Burma, Eastern Bengal, Assam and the South of the Peninsula; light precipitation is probable in Kashmir; dust storms in North-west India.

SIMLA April 5.

The depression from Persia which entered North-west India caused a light precipitation in the extreme North of India and in Central Punjab. Scattered thundershowers occurred in the Western Districts of the Peninsula.

Burma—Skies are almost clear.

North-west India including Orissa—Skies are lightly clouded in parts of Eastern Bengal, Assam and Orissa; but clear elsewhere.

United Provinces, Central India, and Central Provinces—Light to moderate cloud extended into the United Provinces, but skies are almost clear elsewhere.

North-west India—A light precipitation occurred in the Northern districts; Sonemarg records three quarters of an inch, Skardu half an inch, Rawalphindi, Lahore and Ludhiana quarter of an inch of rain; clouds, reported from the greater part of the Division are moderate to heavy, along the hills in Upper India.

Peninsula—Light thundershowers are reported from the western Districts; Karwar had three quarters of an inch, Poona and Calcutta half an Inch of rain; skies are clear in the North-west, but elsewhere it is lightly to moderately clouded.

Forecast—Light rain is probable along the hills in Upper India and in Kashmir; thunderstorms are likely in parts of the Peninsula; duststorms in the North and Central portions of the country.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 4TH APRIL, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 4th April, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—Skies are thickly overcast at Multan, Rawalpindi and Lahore while the quantity of moisture in the air has increased considerably at Delhi only. South-westerly to north-westerly winds prevail at most places. Both the day and night temperatures were 5° to 13° above the average generally.

United Provinces.—Skies are free from cloud while the air has become slightly damper than usual at Mainpuri. Winds are south-westerly at Jhansi, Cawnpore and Allahabad while calm is recorded at Mainpuri. Temperature both during day and night has been 3° to 11° in excess of normal generally.

Sind and Rajputana.—No information of Sind. Skies are lightly clouded at Ajmer and Jaipur and humidity has increased slightly over Kotah. Winds blow from the northerly direction at Jaipur and from the westerly direction at Ajmer while Kotah reports calm. Weather during the day and also night time has been 5° to 16° hotter than usual.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded at Dwarka, Bhavnagar Para, Ahmedabad and Deesa and the air has become damper than usual at Veraval, Surat Ahmedabad and Neemuch. Winds blow from the southerly or south-westerly direction in many places. Both the day and night temperatures have been above the average generally.

Central Provinces.—Akola reports a few drops and skies are lightly or moderatety clouded in several places. The quantity of moisture in the atmosphere has increased over the greater part of the district. The maximum had been 8° to 11° below the average at Nagpur, Chanda and Raipur while during night weather was 4° to 5° hotter than usual at Jubbulpore, Saugor and Hoshangabad.

Konkan.—Skies are only lightly clouded at Ratnagiri and humidity has increased slightly at Ratnagiri and Karwar. Winds blow from the westerly direction at Bombay and from the northerly direction at Ratnagiri and Mormugao while calm is recorded at Karwar Temperature both during day and night has been about normal generally.

Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly quarter of an inch of rain has fallen at Aurangabad and a few drops at Ahmednagar. Skies are only lightly clouded at a few places and humidity has increased slightly at Ahmednagar and Sholapur. Calms and variable breezes prevail generally. The maximum has been 9° to 15° in defect of normal at Bijapur and Hyderabad, while weather during last night was 4° to 5° hotter than usual at Malegaon and Belgaum.

General Remarks.—Conditions continue favourable for thunder and lightning with local showers to the south of Latitude 18°.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

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A COUNTRY PLAYHOUSE

A People's Movement in the Border Country.

In the towns and villages of the country of Dumfries and indeed throughout the Border country there is from time to time a stir of theatrical activity. Its first evidences are in the puckered brows and anxious faces of those who set themselves the unaccustomed task of learning parts in the long evenings before Christmas. At a later period costumes are being made and "properties" collected, and you may find the local carpenter at work upon a roller curtain. Soon rehearsals begin, and the company assembles two nights a week in a barn, or station waiting-room, or perhaps in the great kitchen of an old-fashioned farmhouse. By this time half the inhabitants of the parish find they have a new interest in life and a new topic of convensation. And at last, after the "turn of the year," the climax is reached, and on a stage erected in the school-house the performers come forth into the full light of day.

When one traces this movement to its source and origin one makes a rather remarkable discovery. The revival of village theatricals in other districts is generally brought about by the enterprise of an energetic vicar or a village club looking for new fields of activity. With them the first consideration is to provide an entertainment. The play is chosen or written, as the case may be, to suit the circumstances. But here this order is reversed. "The play's the thing." The source of the whole undertaking is the play, the one and only play. And, finally it is in no real sense a revival for the interest in the play has never died out or been in need of reviving.

Allan Ramsey's "Gentle Shepherd" was written more than a hundred and fifty years ago. It is a quaint, poetic pastoral play, couched in that musical verse to which the Scottish language, a more especially the language of his day, so admirably lends itself. It is above all "pastoral." The cast is made up almost entirely of shepherds and their wives and daughters, with the addition of a "hynd" a witch, and the serene Sir William Worthy, who dominates the action like a benevolent deity and makes everybody happy at the close. The plot is woven of transparent mysteries. No one is in reality what he or she appears to be. The witch is not a witch. The young hero, all unknown to himself, is no shepherd, but heir to great estates, and it is and most fortunate corollary to this that the shepherdess with whom he falls in love should also prove to be a lady of title. Even Sir William must conceal his benevolence through more than two acts under a shaggy black beard. But it is a fragrant, humorous story. There are scenes upon the open hillside, where one finds the heroine and her confidant at the edge of a mountain burn gossipping over the wash-tub, and the hero tending his flock with the assistance of a flute and a beribboned crook. And in another act there is a pleasant atmosphere of bannocks and snuff and churchwarden pipes. There is a substratum of political intrigue. And there are songs and dances and moments of high revelry.

CONTINUED POPULARITY.

Such is the play which ever since the cheap edition was published in 1851—so many of the old words have dropped out of use since then that a revised edition in more modern language has since superseded it—has been known and loved and studied in the Lowland country. Other plays come and go. Flushed with the success of their first venture, the performers will sometimes embark upon a second, but never with equal success. It is "The Gentle Shephered" that the people want to see. It seems that no other theatrical entertainment can compete with it, and that this play alone can justify the enterprise. Surely it is a very rare and a very fine distinction that Allan Ramsay has won, thus to live in the hearts and homes of his own people. I think that if the old wig-maker were to return to earth—for the poet does not seem to have depended upon his writings for a livelihood but practised in a far-fetched conjunction the two professions of wig-making and bookselling—he would have even more cause for pride and satisfaction in these village performances than in the noble statue to his memory which stands in the Princes-street Gardens in Edinburgh.

For the interest and enthusiasm is quite amazing. During the present winter in the little village of Beattock a "Gentle Shepherd" company has been at work. After performing the play twice to overflowing houses, they found that the rumour of their achievements had spread far and wide. Invitations began to come in from all over the country, from secretaries of charities in need of funds and distant communities in need of entertainment. They set out to comply with these as far as possible. By means of the most prodigious night journeys and long cross-country drives—for they are all working people who cannot afford to lose a day—they visited Moffat, Lochmaben, Lockerbie, and many smaller places. Perhaps their greatest night of all was when they appeared in the parish of Leadhills, where the poet himself was born. The stage, indeed was small and the room poor in accommodation, but what space there was was packed to suffocation, and the enthusiasm was intense. And now that the season is over and the accounts made up it is found that a credit balance remains in favour of charities of no less than £80.

SELF HELP.

It must be borne in mind that this is a movement that springs absolutely from the people themselves. They have had no financial assistance, no coaching no lead of any sort in the matter. It originated with a guard on the local railway line, and the chief actors were a coachman, the blacksmith, the postman, and a watchmaker who has long known the whole play by heart and acts as a universal understudy. They were hampered by no traditions or tricks of stagecraft. They cheerfully broke such rules as guide the ordinary amateur company. They made their own rules as they went along, and are more likely to have established a tradition than to have followed one. And the result was that the players were natural and perfectly at home in their parts, and the lines were well spoken and with point I think there was something almost Elizabethan about the simplicity of these performances and the excellent terms that existed between the stage and the audience. Neither of them was disconcerted if the curtain rose too soon or a scene was begun out of order. There were, as a matter of fact, very few hitches of any sort, but when they did occur the actor would ask simply for the forgotten line or go to the back of the stage to see what was delaying the character who had forgotten his due. And the scenery was without a shadow of doubt Elizabethan. A green cloth represented the countryside in general, and by removing the green cloth the audience were informed that the scene was inside a house. That was all.

I was present at one of the first performances of the company, and heartily enjoyed every minute of it. The hall in which it took place "seats" 120 people, and over 200 were in it that night. I doubt if I have ever seen human beings packed like that before. The mantelpieces and window-sills each carried a little row of children, perilously held in position by their parents. At the back there were those who sat, and then those who stood, and finally against the far wall, those who stood on benches or sat upon the top of the open door. It seemed as if the walls must burst if another man, woman, or child was crowded in.

The Paris "Gaulois" relates the following "anecdote delicieuse". Edward VII., while still Prince of Wales, was accustomed to take his morning walk alone in St. James's Park. One day he noticed that he was being followed by two little boys and turned round to look at them. Although at first much disconcerted, one of them plucked up courage and, taking off his cap, said:—"Your Royal Highness, my little friend is French, and I have just made a bet with him that you are the Heir to the Throne of England." The Prince of Wales replied smiling.—"You have won; but what was your little friend's bet?" "He bet that Your Royal Highness was a Parisian." "Oh, well, then," said the Prince, again smiling, "he has also won."

As to the sixteen British destroyers to be laid down this year "Engineering" says there is a possibility of a change of policy. "There is no question of the success of the 33-knot destroyers so far tried, but it is felt by some that there would be gain from a fighting standpoint if the new vessels were of less speed, but of greater offensive quality, and with capacity for carrying fuel to give a larger radius of action. The probabilities, therefore, are that the new boats will be larger than the Tribal class, and their speed will be reduced to 30-knots; so that they may more nearly resemble scouts while being suitable for the nominal duty of the torpedo-boat destroyer."

A PHILOSOPHY OF LIFE.

Mr. A. C. Benson, in his striking article in the March "Cornhill," sounds a deeper note than in some of the earlier ones. He analyses some of the mysteries of life, and discloses the wistfulness of a religious agnosticism.

"My own experience," he says, "the older I grow, and the more I see of life, is that I feel it to be a much more bewildering and even terrifying thing than I used to think it. To use a metaphor, instead of its being a patient educational process, which I would give all that I possessed to be able sincerely to believe it to be, it seems to me arranged far more upon the principle of a game of cricket—which I have always held to be, in theory, the most unjust and fortuitous of games. You step to the wicket, you have only a single chance; the boldest and most patient man may make one mistake at the outset, and his innings is over; the timid tremulous player may by undeserved good luck contrive to keep his wicket up, till his heart has got into the right place and his eye has wriggled straight, and he is set.

That is the first horrible fact about life—that carelessness is often not penalised at all, whereas sometimes it is instantly and fiercely penalised. One boy at school may break every law, human and divine, and go out into the world unblemished. Another timid and good-natured child may make a false step, and be sent off into life with a permanent cloud over him. School life often emphasises the injustice of the world instead of trying to counteract it. Schoolmasters tend to hustle the weak rather than to curb the strong.

"And then we pass into the larger world, and what do we see? A sad confusion everywhere. We see an innocent and beautiful girl struck down by a long and painful disease—a punishment perhaps appropriate to some robust and hoary sinner, who has gathered forbidden fruit with both his hands, and the juices of which go down to the skirts of his clothing; or a brave and virtuous man, with a wife and children dependent on him, needed if ever man was, kind, beneficent, strong, is struck down out of life in a moment. On the other hand, we see a mean and cautious sinner, with no touch of unselfishness and affection, guarded and secured in material contentment.

MEMORIES OF OUR OWN CIRCLES.

"Let anyone run over in his mind the memories of his own circle, fill up the gaps, and ask himself bravely and frankly whether he can trace a wise and honest and beneficent design all through. He may try to console himself by saying that the disasters of good people, after all, are the exceptions, and that, as a rule, courage and purity of heart are rewarded, while cowardice and filthiness are punished. But what room is there for exceptions in a world governed by a God Whom we must all believe to be all-powerful, all-just, and all-loving? It is the wilful sin of man, says the moralist, that has brought these hard things upon him. But that is no answer, for the dark shadow lies as sombrely over irresponsible nature, which groans over undeserved suffering.

"And yet we live, and laugh, and hope, and forget. We "take" our fill of tranquil days and pleasant companies, though for some of us the thought that it is all passing, even while we lean towards it smiling, touches the very sunlight with pain. 'How morbid, how self-tormenting!' says the prudent friend, if such thoughts escape us. 'Why not enjoy the delight and bear the pain? That is life; we cannot alter it.' But not on such terms can I, for one, live. To know, to have some assurance—that is the one and only thing that matters at all. For if I once believed that God were careless, or indifferent, or impotent, I would fly from life as an accursed thing; whereas I would give all the peace, and joy, and contentment that may yet await me upon earth, and take up cheerfully the heaviest burden that could be devised of darkness and pain, if I could be sure of an after-life that will give us all the unclouded serenity, and strength, and love for which we crave every moment.

Sometimes, in a time of strength and calm weather, when the sun is bright and the friend I love is with me, and the scent of the hyacinths blows from the wood, I have no doubt of the love and tenderness of God; and, again, when I wake in the dreadful dawn to the sharp horror of the thought that one I love is suffering and crying out in pain and drifting on to death, the beauty of the world, the familiar scene, is full of a hateful and atrocious insolence of grace and sweetness; and then I feel that we are all perhaps in the grip of some relentless and inscrutable law that has no care for our happiness or peace at all, and works blindly and furiously in the darkness, bespattering some with woe and others with joy. Those are the blackest and most horrible moments of life, and yet even so we live on.

THE SIMPLE LIFE FADING OUT,

"The pessimism of one who sees the simple life fading out, the ancient quietude invaded, the country caught in the feelers of the town, is not a real pessimism at all, or rather it is a pessimism which results from a deficiency of imagination, and is only a matter of personal taste, perhaps of personal belatedness. Twelve generations of my own family lived and died as Yorkshire yeoman-farmers, and my own preference is probably a matter of instinctive inheritance. The point is not what a few philosophers happen to like, but what humanity likes, and what it is happiest in liking. I should have but small confidence in the Power that rules the world if I did not believe that the vast social development of Europe, its civilisation, its network of communications, its bustle, its tenser living, its love of social excitement was not all part of a great design.

"I do not believe that humanity is perversely astray, hurrying to destruction. I believe rather that it is working out the possibilities that lie within it; and if human beings had been framed to live quiet, pastoral lives they would be living them still. The one question for the would-be optimist is whether humanity is growing nobler, wiser, more unselfish; and of that I have no doubt whatever. The sense of equality, of the rights of the weak, compassion, brotherliless, benevolence are living ideas, throbbing with life; the growth of the power of democracy, much as it may tend to inconvenience one personally, is an entirely hopeful and desirable thing; and if a man is disposed to pessimism, he ought to ask himself seriously to what extent his pessimism is conditioned by his own individual prospect of happiness.

"But even if a man does not believe [in the continuance of personal identity] as in any sense a certainty, he may cherish a hope that it is true and he may be generously and sincerely grateful for having been allowed to taste through the medium of personal consciousness, the marvellous experience of the beauty and interest of life.

"A man, even though racked with pain and tortured with anxiety, may deliberately and resolutely throw himself into sympathy with the mighty will of God, and cherish this noble awe-inspiring thought—the thought of the onward march of humanity; righting wrongs, amending errors, fighting patiently against pain and evil, until perhaps, far off and incredibly remote, our successors and descendants, linked indeed with us in body and soul alike, may enjoy that peace and tranquility, that harmony of soul, which we ourselves can only momentarily and transitorily obtain."

FIGHTING YELLOW FEVER.

Experiments with Mosquitoes in Havana.

A volume of evidence taken by the Royal Commission on Vivisection in the last three months of last year has just been issued by the Government printers.

It contains a remarkable account given to the Commissioners by Dr. Osler, Regius Professor of medicine at Oxford University, of the methods by which medical science has progressed in its battle against yellow fever.

Dr. Osler said that yellow fever had been the great scourge of the regions round the Carribean Sea, and many attempts had been made to find out the cause of the decease, but all had failed up to the year 1900, when a Commission was sent to Havana by the United States Government especially to investigate the cause of yellow fever.

That Commission recognised particularly the relations of the mosquito to the disease. The experiments which they devised were carried out in a United States Army camp in Havana, and they were among the most remarkable that had ever been made.

The camp was composed of a certain number of immunes—that was to say, persons who were in longer susceptible to yellow fever, in consequence of having had it. In this camp, Professor Osler explained, a house was constructed with two compartments, divided from each other by a wire mosquito-proof screen.

Into one side of the hut fifteen infected mosquitoes were placed. Men were selected who had expressed and signed their willingness to submit themselves to experiments, and one or two of the medical men also volunteered.

Into the compartment with the mosquitoes a non-immune went in the morning, in the afternoon and on the following morning, and submitted himself to the bite. Within five days he had the disease. At the same time in the adjacent compartment, which was simply screened from these mosquittoes by a wire-netting for twenty-one consecutive nights two non-immunes slept. They did not get the disease.

This series of experiments had already revolutionised life in those regions. Havana within the next two years was cleared of yellow fever, the first time in the 300 years of its existence.

Mr. Ross Winans, the Baltimore millionaire, has issued a statement that as his son has married a Spanish actress he will allow him a small income for life, but that his millions will be left to another person.

THE AMERICAN SUFFRAGETTE.

A Chic Hat and "Loads of Lace Trimmings."

By this time probably all England knows from the cable despatches that the New York Suffragettes, under the leadership of the Englishwoman, Mrs. Borrmann Wells were not allowed to have their brass band parade which they had planned for a Sunday writes Mary Mortimer Maxwell in the "Daily Mail." The New York police discovered that it was against the law to allow any Sunday procession, unless it was religious or funeral, to be accompanied by music.

I say the women were not "allowed." I should say that when told it was against the law they bowed to the inevitable and did not attempt to break it. They are not martyrs, the American women Suffragettes. They have not within them the spirit that welcomes gaol and persecution for righteousness sake. It would take an Englishwoman, I fear, to walk calmly to the stake, if need be, crying with her last breath. "Votes for Women!" I asked one of the American Suffragettes why she did not parade to music anyhow, in spite of the law. "An English crowd of women would have done so!" I said.

"Why, because we've important work to do to-morrow which we could't do if we were in goal," she replied; "and, besides, we shouldn't have half so good a time in a New York gaol, or be so well treated here as we should have been by the prison officials in England!"

I could not argue this point with her, having had no experience of either New York or London prisons, but immediately the thought came to me that these American women seem more practical than their English sisters engaged in the same work. It may be also that they are more selfish and more wedded to the good things, the comforts, and conveniences, such as steam-heat and nice-fitted bathrooms and mutton-chop breakfasts. They have no fancy for prison fare, hard bunks, and diminished facilities for cleanliness.

Some of the New York sensational papers had flaring headliness announcing that the women marched in spite of the police. This was not true. A half dozen of them walked quietly to a meeting-place in Twenty-third-street, and were followed by a crowd of men, but they created no disturbance. One of them wittily put the situation thus: "The police are enforeing the law against Sunday Musical parading. It is the only Sunday law that will be enforced in New York to-day! We stand before you as obedient to the laws which we are not allowed to make. Though we can't make the laws, we don't intend to break them!"

I attended the Suffragette meeting, and was impressed with the thought that the leaders of the movement had determined on one thing—that they were not going to be written downby the newspapers as "dowdy dowds" in the matter of dress. The platform was almost a fashion display. It was as though the women cried out "Have we not smart hats? Have we not a knowledge of how a skirt should hang? Don't we know the use of muffs for making gestures? Did you know the short-waisted effect is going out?"

Mrs. Borrmann Wells was the most suitably dressed of those on the platform, though even she might have looked a little quieter without her nodding white feathery hat. A young woman lawyer, dressed in a fascinating blue reception gown suitable for the most "dressy" occasions, with her arms bare almost to the shoulders, wore pink roses, costing three or four shillings each, and maidenhair fern on here bodice, a wonderfully chic hat, loads of lace trimmings, and a feather boa, with which she punctuated her remarks to the effect that she wanted to be a judge, but could't be. If she were a man and spent money enough she could be elected a judge, she said. She knew all about corruption in politics, and made declarations to the effect that if women voted and held office in America there would be less and less corruption "until politics would be purified like unto the snow."

CAJOLERY IN POLITICS.

It is statements such as these that make some of us women who know a thing or two about our own sex and are honest enough to be candid, "sit up and take notice." Corruption in American politics to be done away with by the women! Rather we know there would be ten times more. It would, perhaps, be a dainty, delicate, sweetconfectioned corruption. Women have more tact than men, a certain diplomacy that the sterner sex lacks, and they would bring all their tact and diplomacy to bear in the way of vote-getting. Far be it from me to say that they would go so far as to barter kisses for votes, but the American women certainly would not be above offering barl-y-sugar to the wailing infants of desirable voters. Women in general, and American women in particular, look at things from the "end-justifies-the-means" point of view. A sovereign for a vote? Well, perhaps—that is to say, just possibly not; but cajolery! They are past mistresses in that art. The Suffragettes will say they would not have to cajole if they had a vote. It is a nice question.

But, at any rate, one is safe in saying that the majority of the American women do not want to vote—would actually resent having the ballot thrust into their hands. Yesterday, at the meeting, I turned to a woman sitting next to me and asked quietly, "Do you want the vote?"

"Dear me, no!" she answered, "I have troubles enough as it is!"

This is the average American woman's attitude. English women Suffragists who have attempted to work among them have noticed it, and been disgusted with it. But they are mistaken in asserting that it is only the lazy, idle women of wealth who feel this way in regard to the question of voting. It is the busy women who take this stand, the majority of the workers and many of the really deep thinkers. The meeting yesterday had but few women in the audience. Most of those who attended were men and boys. Many of them had gone out of curiosity, though some were in favour of Woman's Suffrage. Three men even spoke on the platform, and it turned out that they wanted to attack something, the Mayor of New York, or the Governor, or the President, and they took advantage of the opportunity thus given them to do so.

Personally, as one who lives in the United States, I think I should rather dislike to have the women making the laws. Freak and "blue" (antiquated puritanical) laws there are in plenty, especially in New York, made by the men; but give the ballot to the women of this country, extending it to all women as it is extended to all men, and I believe real liberty would be a thing of the past. The vast majority of American women are untravelled, though not unread, and the untravelled ones are narrow to a degree. In many respects education has not broadened them as it does English women. Their outlook upon life is rapidly puritanical and they make few allowances for difference of point of view. Mind, I speak now of the untravelled, stay-at-home American women, who live the domestic life. I believe that in no country in the world are women of this class more bound by rule and rote, and more uncompromising than in this country. It would certainly be an interesting experiment if they could be given the vote for a year, just to see what they would do, or what they would try to do.

The redeeming feature of the whole situation is that they do not want the ballot and all the meetings, all the processions, all the Suffragette pamphlets cannot make them want it. I talked the other day with a little woman who comes from a Southern State where, according to some old law a woman does not own her bridal dress. I told her that she did not own her wedding ring, nor her engagement ring, and she laughed right merrily, and answered, "Why, isn't that funny?"

"Why, aren't you up in arms about it?" I asked, with mock solemnity.

"No, indeed!" she said; "but just let my husband try to enforce that law, and no court would uphold him!"

This is the average American woman's attitude, and even visiting English Suffragettes cannot shake her out of it.

ENGINEER'S BRAVERY.

How He Saved a Burning Ship from Destruction.

London, March 20.

The bravery of an engineer, who descended half-fainting into a red-hot engine-room to stop his ship, saved the Shields steamer "Sandal" from destruction yesterday.

The "Sandal" was carrying esparto grass from Almeria. She was steaming up the Channel, thirty miles west of Portland Bill, when fire broke out in the cargo. Before long the iron-built ship was like a furnace. Then began a race for shore Bunkers caught fire; the deckhouse was burned down; still the ship steamed on until Portland Roads were reached, and the pilot stepped aboard.

"We have got in just in time," the captain said. Even the signal flags were cinders, and the wheel was hot. As the captain and pilot stood together for a moment there was a rush from the engine-room, and the ship's engineer scrambled on deck.

"I have been driven out of the engine-room," he gasped, "and I can't go back." He fell fainting at the captain's side.

It was a moment of peril for the ship, for the engines were still running. If she continued on her course she would be dashed to pieces on the shore; if her helm were turned to sea again captain and crew would have to face once more the spreading flames. The engineer solved the problem. When he recovered consciousness he volunteered at once to try and reach the engine-room again and stop the ship.

The ladder was nearly red-hot, and the vessel was close in shore. He dashed down, despite the heat, and stopped her just in time, in twenty-four feet of water. The decks were almost too hot to touch—in some places even red-hot—when she stopped.

HEDGEHOGS.

An Inquiry into Character.

To the majority a hedgehog is no more than a prickly brown creature of unattractive appearance and uninteresting habits; few have an inkling of his real character or of the engaging disposition which endears him to such intimate friends as myself. At dusk of a damp day dwellers in the country may occasionally meet him, fresh from the day-light sleep that has sharpened his appetite; his black eyes are bright and inquisitive, his sensitive snout probes ceaselessly in search of tit-bits. I trust that no benighted bumpkin still belives him to be hurrying to the nearest pasturage for the nefarious purpose of "sucking the cows"; that he may have designs on any eggs or even fledglings that he finds in his path one cannot, however, deny, He is seen at his best in woods, especially beech woods, where he delights to turn over the layers of moist leaves that cover the ground, the hiding-place of innumerable grubs, beetles, and what not, for his diet is rather more varied than that of other insectivora; worms, slugs, snakes, birds' eggs, frogs—all are choice morsels to him.

I remember sitting one evening on a fallen tree in a Jutland beech wood; the rich brown carpet of leaves stopped abruptly at the edge of a stagnant pool that reflected the flametinged clouds and threw a fantastic glow upwards on to the boles of the great beeches. A pungent smell of damp earth and decaying leaves rose with the ground-mist clouds of gnats swayed to and fro and gave out a trembling note of shrillness, large frogs, croaked, and myriads of tiny frogs, rejoicing in the novelty of real hind legs, half hopped, half crawled round the edge of the pond. Suddenly there was a rustle among the dead leaves, and from a hole under the arching roots, of a beech a hedgehog put forth his head. He eyed me suspiciously, twitching his nose but seeing that I remained rigid he gave a challenging grunt and advanced a little further. Again a cautious pause and a series of grunts; then finally settling me in his own mind as some harmless, inanimate object, he pattered on into the swarm of frogs. One could hear his jaws move and his grunt had a different inflection, expressive of intense satisfaction. No doubt instinct urged him to take in as much nourishment as possible before the great winter sleep fell upon him for the European hedgehog's hibernation is perhaps more thorough than that of any other small mammal, and that the year was wanning was evident from the great scarlet, yellow-speckled toad-stools that positively blazed in the last rays of the sun. How many little frogs fell a victim to such voracity his quick movements made it impossible to compute; the tiny creatures seemed quite aware of the danger, stretched their little legs to the uttermost, and in their haste fell headlong from the top of such formidable obstacles as twigs and pebbles. Still the hedgehog tracked them relentlessly, often pinning one under a forefoot while scrunching another, and, as animals are ambidextrous, he could in this way even dispose of three at a time. When the froglings reached the water, however, he was baffled, and, without waste of time, turned to root up the leaves for worms and grubs. Moving slowly, and munching as he went, he vanished into the shadows.

DAMP BUT NOT WET.

Much as they love damp, hedgehogs have a horror of water. On moist evenings they will sniff up the air with relish, but immersion will so terrify them as to overcome their fear of all else. Some dogs are wise enough to have discovered this trait in the hedgehog. Such was the case with a certain half-grown mongrel of my acquaintance whose home was in the Pyrenees, and who was destined to become one of those savage beasts that guard the flocks on the mountain sides and fear nothing put a shower of stones. His master's cottage was near a little coppice that covered the steep slope of a ravine where box-trees were wet with spray from the torrent below, and where hellebore loomed cool and green in the flickering shadows of leafless trees; for though noon was hot enough to tempt forth the lizards that came and went in flash of green, the spring mornings were still icy with winds sweeping down from snow-topped peaks. Through the coppice flowed a stream, and there one day I found my friend, barking falsetto with excitement; he had rolled a hedgehog over and over, as the pricks on his paws testified, right into the brook. Naturally, I rescued the hedgehog, and for the nonce sent my friend home with an extra flea in his ear. The hedgehog meanwhile uncurled and began to wipe the water out of his eyes, using its paws for all the world like hands; it peered all round, sighed, rucked its brow till the bristles projected over its eyes like a fashionable lady's "coiffure"; it allowed itself to be touched, and even seemed to feel human proximity as a kind of protection.

How much of the hedgehog's farlessness on certain occasions is due to courage, how much to a lack of intelligent appreciation of danger, it is difficult to tell. Even his friend have to admit that his brain is proportionately one of the smallest amongst mammals, though none can deny that he has sufficient wits to be highly adaptable, since otherwise so ancient an animal would neither have survived until now, nor have so vide a range—Palæarctic, Ethiopian, and Oriental. The hedgehog is, in act, one of the oldest of our mammals; and the remains of his ancestors found in strata of the Miocene period show, moreover, that the animal of to-day is practically unmodified. However, the fore-runners of the hedgehog in ages more remote than the Miocene period undoubtedly possesed no spines, which must have been evolved as slowly as other animal defensive weapons. Even now a "throwback"—a spineless baby—may occasionally be found in a litter of four or five normal, white spined young hedgehogs, helpless little blind creatures that do not leave their mother's dark cosy hole in a bank or under a tree until their colour has become less conspicuous, their spines have hardened, and they are in all respects that black-eyed, quaint little beast that we all know so well.

H. Mackenzie.

ABBE LOISY EXCOMMUNICATED

The following is the text of the excommunication of the Abbe Loisy:—It is a fact already known everywhere that the priest Alfred Loisy, residing at present in the diocese of Langres, has taught verbally and has published in writing several propositions tending to destroy the essential foundations of the Christian faith. It might have been hoped nevertheless, that this priest, more carried away perhaps by his taste for novelties than by moral perversity, would have conformed to the recent explanations and orders of the Holy See concerning the whole matter. It was for this reason that graver canonical penalties were abstained from up till now with regard to him. But it has turned out otherwise; for, contemning all warnings, he has not only failed to renounce his errors, but, on the contrary, by new publications, and by letters written to his superiors, he has not been afraid to confirm them audaciously. Since, then, his obstinacy is manifest, and persists even after formal canonical warnings, the Supreme Congregation of the Holy Universal and Roman inquisition, in order not to fail of its duty, and by express direction of Our Most Holy Lord Pius X., the Sovereign Pontiff, pronounces the sentence of Greater Excommunication, by name and in his person, against the priest Alfred Loisy, and it declares in the most solemn manner that he is affected by all the pains and penalties decreed against those who are publicly excommunicated; that, in consequence, he is to be boycotted (vitandus), and that it is for all men a duty to boycott him.

"Given at Rome, from the Palace of the Holy Office, March 7, 1908."

"In publishing this official text, the Croix adds the following comment: "Henceforth, with regard to him, all social intercourse, all correspondence, all the relations of civic and private-life are forbidden to Catholics; beyond those cases which are of material or spiritual necessity, either to the excommunicated person or to the faithful, and those farther exceptions which are provided for by the canons.' It is both interesting and right," says the "Westminster Gazette," "that the general public, especially in a free country, should understand what the Papal Church means by its Greater Excommunication. It should be remarked, first that the Abbe Loisy has had no fair and open trial, he has had no opportunity of defending himself or of explaining his works before a public tribunal. His writings were examined by a secret commission, which interpreted them arbitrarily, and judged them without hearing any defence. The condemnation of this tribunal has now been extended from the incriminated writings to the person of the author."

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

THIS-DAY MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the owners.

The building materials of house No. 97-99, Hornby Road, Fort, near the fire brigade, for removal.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

THIS-DAY MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co. and on account and risk of Messrs. Bhagwan Gangaram & Co:—

75 bales, each 400lbs, No. 10 Jamshed Yarn.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property, at Hornby Road, Fort.

Under the directions of Mr. Nowrojee Jehangir Gamadia, the sole surviving executor of the last will and testament of the late Mr. Dorabjee Bomanjee Divecha, deceased, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS-DAY MONDAY, the 6th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the permises the following immoveable property:

All that piece or parcel of land, or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house built and standing thereon, situate lying and being in Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 135 square yards or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less, part of which is of the quit and ground rent and part of the Pension and Tax Tenure and which said premises are on the Eastern side of the Hornby Road aforesaid, and are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the Purshotam Chimajee's Street now called Pitha Street, on or towards the west by the Hornby Road aforesaid, on or towards the north by the property formerly of Maneckbai, widow of Sirojbai, wife of Framji Ardeshir Daver, and on or towards the south by the property formerly of Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tata, and now of Munchersha Sorabji Metha and his wife and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under Old Nos. 301 and 32, New Nos. 5222 and E 226, Old Survey No. 19, and New Survey No. 8914, and are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward A. Ward No. 1379, and Street No. 71-73, Hornby Road, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Nowrojee Jehangir Gamadia, as such Executor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned or to Messrs. Nanu, Hormasji and Co., Attorneys for the sole executor at their Office No. 89, Meadow Street, Fort.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BROKEN AND SEASONED HORSES AT A CHEAP RATE.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 7th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Tramway Co.'s Stables at Colaba Causeway:—

About 80 horses of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Co., Ltd., consisting of Australians, Arabs, Persians and Country-breds.

The horses are in good condition and are a useful batch.

The horses are sold in reduction of the Company's studs consequent of the electrification of the Tramway.

The horses are now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Building Plots at Ghamdevi Road.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th April, 1908, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the site, the following very valuable building plots, for the term of 999 years.

Plot Nos.	Area Square Yards.
87	1,983
88	1,459
89	1,533
90	1,662

Plans for the sites, conditions of sale, building conditions, of form of lease and all further particulars, can be had on application from the Trust Engineer, Trust Building, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at Central Stores, Chinchpogly.

A few lots of furniture consisting of bedsteads, chairs, tables, almyrahs, screens, dressing and wash-hand tables, chinaware, copper and brass utensils, etc.

The above will be on view two days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jehanghir and Seervai, Solicitors for the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mr. Framroze Jamshed Aga and Bai Aimai Shapurjee Narielwalla, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on THURSDAY the 9th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following Jewellery:—Pair of pearls, raifuls, 1 pearl necklace of 5 strings, pairs of pearl bangles, ear-rings, set of diamonds and emeralds, diamond ear-drops, diamond ruby brooch, one ring set with emerald, pearl and ruby ring, gold buttons, brooch, &c., &c.

The above will be on view two days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 6, Queen's Road, opposite the Church Gate Station, the very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved F. P. household furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware by Reed and Barton. dining table and chairs, large side boards and dumb-waiters, drawing-room suites of sofas and chairs, large size drawing-room cabinets, single and double glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, chest-of-drawers, marble-top dressing and wash-hand tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, etc.. etc., the property of Major C. F. Hocken, D. A. A. G., Bombay Brigade and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 6th April, 1908.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
10, BANK STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF DODMAN'S STEAM ENGINE.

Under intructions from Messrs. Thakordas Jamnadass and Co. Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY MONDAY, the 6th day of April, 1908, at 3 p.m. (B. T.) at No. 1 Tamarind Lane, Fort, on account and at the risk of Sha Megbjee Bharmal.

One new Dodman's H. H. P. Cylinder Steam Engine 14 by 28in. having automatic expansion valve and fly wheel grooved for rope driving complete with boiler feed pump and foundation bolts.

The Engine is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE on TUESDAY 7th April at 3 p.m. (S. T.).

BONA FIDE SALE.

A Rare Opportunity.

Good opportunity to Rajas, Noblemen and Wealthy Gentlemen for decorating Drawing-Rooms and Halls.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Rare Oil Paintings in massive richly decorated gilt Frames by well-known Artists.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on Hornby Road, Fort, opposite Messrs. John Roberts & Co., Ld., by order of the concerned, the following very valuable and rare oil paintings exhibited in London, viz:—

1 Shakespeare, reciting before Queen Elizabeth, by O. Manflard, 70 in. by 52 in.

2 Initiation into the Harem, by H. Marsano, 75 in. by 54 in.

3 Arab merchants, by L. Herfort, 75 in. by 54 in.

4 Slave girls dancing in the Harem, by F. Dupin, 65 in. by 45 in.

5 Cupid's cupidity, by a Monti, 50 in. by 36 in.

6 Girls singing in a boat, by a Monti, 50 in. by 36 in.

Also by order of the party concerned a few pieces of best electro-platedware, such as fish bowls, curry dishes, a box of fruit, knives and forks, and two plate glass show cases suitable for jewellers.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY AND CO.

Bombay, 6th April, 1908.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED
MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, attend to all their wants.

The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture, such as cupboards, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, chairs, bedstead, chest-of-drawers.

1 pair old blue China jars and 6 pair flower-vases.

One parcel of very amusing cinematograph films about 3,057 feet of various subjects.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Mr. Edulji Mohernosji Dotiwala, consisting of cotton and woollen wearing apparel, napkins, handkerchieves, blankets, spectacles, silver watch with chain, silver and copper coins, etc.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of W. A. Collins, an insolvent, consisting of wooden large shelves, tins of glue, metal polish, varnish, tools such as hammers, axes, spades, casks of cements, iron sundries, copying press, electric table fan, rolls of oil cloth, camera with negatives, phonograph with records, pictures, boxes of toy tools, varnish remover, big masal step, large partition screen made to order, several photograph lenses, 43 casks of water paint, etc.

At 3. p.m.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred Ralli cart; by Morgan, London on spring and Colling's patent axle lined with blue pegamoid leather all over with lamps suitable for a horse 14 to 15 hands.

G. A. gelding pony 14-1, and 7 years old, also broken to saddle.

1 iron grey Arab horse going in harness.

Lately the property of S. M. Moses, Esq.

1 handsome rubber-tyred Park Phaeton by Lauriet and Marner.

1 handsome rubber-tyred brougham on "C" spring, by Lauriet and Marner.

1 handsome rubber-tyred double-seated brougham by Lauriet and Marner.

1 pair handsome grey waler horse and double harness.

AUCTION SALE OF C. AND UNDER SPRING STEEL RUBBER-TYRED NEW VICTORIA.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Maneckji Cavasji and Sons and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. Hajee Azum, Goolam Husain and Abu Hajee Azum Goolam Hosain.

1 perfectly new C. and under spring steel rubber-tyred wheeled victoria with patent hood.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 7th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Dunkeld, Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and artistic design polished teak and blackwood dining-room, drawing-room, bedroom and office-room furniture, by Roberts, such as sliding table and chairs, iron and brass bound elegant sideboard and cabinets, Chesterfield sofa and easychairs, iron and brass bedsteads, mirror and panel door almyrah, marble-topped dressing and wash-hand tables, sweet toned cottage piano by Brinsmead, 10 stops American organ by Geo. Sent, lady's Humber bicycle, fancy gauge and bead curtains, Jost Radio fan, wind-proof table hanging and floor lamps, carpets, pictures, table ornaments, etc., the property of C. A. R. Stuart, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Lanled Properties, situate at Matunga, Vadala and Dadar.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, at Bank Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 11th day of April, 1908, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), by order of Mr. Ratanji Jamsedji Tata, and on account and at the risk of Jacinto Jao Baretto, Loojoobai, widow of Sanjao Jao Baretto, Pedro Sanjao Jao Baretto, Availing Sanjao Jao Baretto, the sons, and Razoo Sanjao Jao Baretto, wife of Augustin Paril and Ritto Sanjao Jao Baretto, wife of Doming Matra, the daughters of Sanjao Jao Baretto, deceased, and Mathews Jao Baretto and Pascol Jao Baretto, the following properties in one lot or separate lots as may be expedient under the power of sale contained in the Indentures of mortgage, dated the 20th day of June, 1895, and transfer of mortgage, dated 14th February, 1907.

Description of the Property.

Firstly.—All that piece of land situate at Wadala, admeasuring 385 square yards or thereabouts, and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 13/2454, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon.

Secondly.—All that piece of land situate at Wadala admeasuring 616 square yards or thereabouts, and bearing Collector's New Survey Nos. A/29 and A/38, 9/10/2156, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon.

Thirdly.—All those 2 pieces of land situate at Wadala, admeasuring 334 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's New Survey Nos, 33, 101, and 99, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon.

Fourthly.—All that piece of Fajandari land situate at Wadala, admeasuring 111 square yards or thereabouts, being portion of Collector's New Survey No. 1/2200, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon.

Fifthly.—All that piece of land situate at Wadala, admeasuring 307 square yards or thereabouts being portion of Collector's New Survey No. 49, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon.

Sixthly.—All that piece of land situate at Matunga, admeasuring 386 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 23 together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon.

Seventhly.—All that piece of land, with salt-works known as Kookree salt-pans, situate at Matunga, admeasuring 22,004 and 15,244 square yards respectively or thereabouts and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 3.

Eighthly.—All that piece of land with salt-works known as Mudly Antop Salt Pans, situate at Matunga admeasuring 30,216 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 12.

Ninethly.—All those 25 pieces of vacant land situate at Wadala and Matunga, altogether admeasuring 11,061 square yards and bearing Collector's New Survey Nos. 3/1070, 1/1084, 6/1083, 4/1083, 15/1091, 14/1099, 2 3/1099, 4/1072, 10/1091, 12/1100, 9/1100, 10/1080, 10/1080 13/14/1080, 5/1064, 2/1076, 9/1077, 16/1058, 6/1090, 7/1066, 5/1050. 15/1077, 3/1078, 5-6/1053, 4/1024.

Tenthly.—All those 10 pieces of vacant land situate at Wadala and Matunga, admeasuring 8,595 square yards and bearing Collector's New Survey Nos. 2C/2192 2D/2192, 2E/2192, 4, 5, 11/2192, 2B/2192, 10-12/2192, 1/2182, 1 A, 1/2183, 3—4 A-5-8/2183 11/2214, 3-4/2185 5/2212, 7 A/2212, 1/2213, 2/2181, 14/2193 and 5/2179.

Eleventhly.—All those 11 pieces of vacant land, situate at Matunga altogether admeasuring 8,380 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's New Survey Nos. 5-15/979, 7/984, 7/978, 2-5-13/977, 2/973, 2/972, 17/965, 12/991, 9/982, and 6/1103.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for Mr. Ratanji Jamsedji Tata, at their Office No. 23, Church Gate Street, or to the Undersigned.

On TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "West View," Wodehouse Road, Middle Colaba (near the Railway station and Tram Terminus) the valueable and artistic design polished teak and blackwood household furniture by Roberts, Breslauer and others, such as dining-table and chairs, sideboard, dinner waggon, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs lined silk tapestry, marble-top tables and teapoys, side and corner cabinets, handsome bedstead made to order, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, mirror door, almyrah, tiled top teapoys, hat-stand, chest-of-drawers, iron safe, sweet toned walnut-wood cottage piano, English ice-box with rejardiniers, fancy table ornaments, marble clock, frigerator satsuma jars, revolving bookstand, engravings and pictures, bead chicks, rich glassware and crockeryware, best plated-ware, lamps, carpets, China matting, etc., the property of W. F. Bertram, Esq., proceeding home and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 6th April, 1908.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE. offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED, CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Consumption Can be Cured

Dr. Derk P. Yonkerman, Who has Discovered a Wonderful Cure for Consumption.

At last a positive cure for Consumption has been found. A wonderful specific has been produced, which destroys the tubercle bacilli—the germs of Consumption—without injury to even the most delicate constitution. This remarkable discovery has already been tested in numberless cases with such marvellous success that Consumption can no longer be considered an incurable disease. Consumption in its far-advanced stages, aggravated cases of bronchitis, asthma, and catarrh have been quickly cured by this new treatment even after change of climate and the use of Emulsions and all the usual remedies brought no relief whatever.

In order to place his treatment in the hands of every sufferer, both rich and poor, the discoverer has organised a distributing company. Through this company he has arranged to supply a generous

Free Trial Treatment

of his discovery to those having Consumption or any allied complaint. If you have Consumption or its symptoms, do not hesitate but send your name and address to the Derk P. Yonkerman Co., Ltd. (Dept. 330). 6, Bouverie Street, London, E.C. By return of post you will receive the free trial, together with full instructions for the scientific treatment and cure of Consumption, bronchitis, asthma and catarrh.

Don't wait if you have any of the symptoms of Consumption; if you have bronchitis, asthma, chronic catarrh, pains in your chest, a cold on your lungs, or any throat or lung trouble, write at once for the free trial treatment. Prove for yourself that this new discovery is no mere Emulsion, tonic, or flesh producer, but a wonderful cure for Consumption in all its varied forms.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,
SCURVY,
ECZEMA
BLOOD POISON,
ULCERS,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,
BAD LEGS,
BLOTCHES,
SPOTS,
BLACKHEADS
PIMPLES,
AND
SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture."—June 13, 1903.

Impurities in the Blood.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE and beware of worthless imitations and substitute

A large and assorted stock of superior Immortelle wreaths. Marble Monuments Marble Floorings, Tables, &c.,

A. REGINALD & CO.,
40, Tamarind Lane, Fort,
BOMBAY.

MR. JOHN LONG'S ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Six-Shilling Novels.—The suspicions of Ermengarde, by Maxwell Gray; Five Nights, by Victoria Cross; The Other Sara, by Curtis Yorke; Thrice Armed, by Harold Bindloss; Keepers of the House, by Cosmo Hamilton; The Quenchless Flame, by Violet Tweedale; The Confessions of Cleodora, by Carlton Dawe; The Threshold, by Mrs. Winefride Trafford-Taunton; A Tramp's Philosophy, by Bart Kennedy; The Old Allegiance, by Hubert Wales (Illustrated); A Woman in Armour, by David Christie Murray; The Hard Way, by Lord R——; The Church and Thisbe Grey, by John Le Breton; Vane Royal, by the Hon. Mrs. Walter R. D. Forbes; Biddy the Spitfire, by John Langfield; Nellie of the Eight Bells, by Archer Philip Crouch; The Down Express, by G. W. Appleton; The Case of Sir Geoffrey, by Florence Warden; The Courtship of Sybil, by L. T. Meade; The Conscience of Dr. Holt, by Austin Clare; Duchinka, by Lucas Cleeve; The Revolt of Beatrix, by Fred Whishaw; An Oversea Web, by Ernest Newton; Yetta the Magnificent, by John F. Macpherson; A King of Mars, by Avis Hekking; The Combat, by Arthur Campbell; Ashes of Passion, by Mrs. Coulson Kernahan; The Severn Affair, by Gertrude Warden; One Man's Sin, by Hope Protheroe; Love's Fool, by Mrs. Stanley Wrench; The Green Mummy, by Fergus Hume; In the Portion of Jezreel, by J. Leonard-Cowper; The Porters of Woodthorpe, by Muriel Darche; An Empty Heritage, by Violet Tweedale; The Member for Easterby, by James Blyth; Mantrap Manor, by the Author of "When it was Light"; The Aim of Her Life, by L. T. Meade; In the Face of Night, by Dick Donovan; The Sin of Gabrielle, by Mrs. Coulson Kernahan; Her Ladyship of the Season, by Alice M. Diehl; The World, the Flesh and the Casino, by Gertrude Warden; What Woman Wills, by Lucas Cleeve; When the Saints are Gone, by Constancia Sergeant.

General Literature.—Memoirs of Edwards Vaughan Kenealy, LL.D., by his daughter, Arabella Kenealy with photogravure portrait of Dr. Kenealy and several other portraits, demy 8vo, price 16s. net; More Society Recollections by an English Officer, author of "Society Recollections in Paris and Vienna, 1879-1904," with numerous portraits of celebrities, demy 8vo. price 12s net; Glimpses of the Ages, by Theophilus Edward Samuel Scholes, M. D., Etc, (Volume 2), demy 8vo., price 12s. net; Edward FitzGerald and "Posh" Herring Merchants, including a number of Letters from Edward FitzGerald to Joseph Fletcher or "Posh" not hitherto published, arranged and elucidated by James Blyth (Illustrated), crown 8vo. price 4s. net; Creation's Dawn by "Kish," with a preface by Professor A. H. Sayce, crown 8vo. price 3s. 6d. net.

Nat Gould's Novels, 2s. boards, 2s. 6d. cloth.—The Dapple Grey, Whirlwind's Year. The Buckjumper.

Shilling Net Editions.—Anna Lombard, by Victoria Cross; The Yoke, by Hubert Wales; Amazement, by James Blyth.

The Carlton Classics, cloth 6d. net, leather 1s. net—Essays from The Edinburgh Review, by Francis, Lord Jeffrey; Discourses on Art, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; Love Poems, by Robert Browning; The Benedictine Order, by Cardinal Newman: Sesame and Lilies, by John Ruskin; Miscellaneous; Poems, by Charles Kingsley; Essays (Selected,) By William Hazlitt; In Memoriam, by Alfred, Lord Tennyson; Letters (Selected), by Lady Mary Wortley Montague: A Journal of the Plague Year, by Daniel Defoe; Poems (Selected), by Herrick; Essays, by David Hume.

The Haymarket Novels, 2s. 6d.—The Belle of Bowling Green, by Amelia E. Barr; His Mascot, by L. T. Meade; An Independent Maiden, by Adeline Sergeant; Lady Sylvia, by Lucas Cleeve; The White Lady, by May Crommelin: The Harvest of Love, by C. Ranger-gull; Who was Lady Thurne, by Elorence Warden.

Sixpenny Novels.—The Storm of London, by F. Dickberry; A Lost Cause, by Guy Thorne; A Hundred to One Chance, by Nat Gould; Fugitive Anne, by Mrs. Campbell Praed; The Night of Reckoning, by Frank Barrett; A Sporting Squatter, by Nat Gould; Alton of Somasco, by Harold Bindloss; The Brangwyn Mystery, by David Christie Murray; Little Wife Hester, by L. T. Meade; Traitor and True, by John Bloundelle Burton; The Pet of the Public, by Nat Gould; Irresponsible Kitty, by Curtis Yorke; Fair Rosalind, by J. E. Muddock; A Woman of Business, by Major Arthur Griffiths; The Lonely Church, by Fergus Hume; Charger and Chaser, by Nat Gould; Confessions of a Young Lady, by Richard Marsh; Alix of the Glen, by Curtis Yorke; The Chance of a Lifetime, by Nat Gould; The Harvest of Love, by C. Ranger-Gull; Remembrance, by Mrs. Lovett Cameron.

THE BRITISH AND GERMAN NAVAL PROGRAMMES.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Times" wrote on March ch 11:—The debate on the Navy Estimates in the House of Commons is attracting considerable attention in this country. Mr. Asquith's statement with regard to the comparative strength of the British and German navies in 1911 is challenged this evening by the naval correspondent of the "Lokalanzeiger." Capt. von Pustau, late of the German Navy. According to his calculations, at the end of 1911 or in the spring of 1912 Germany will have at most ten ships of the largest class in Commission and not thirteen as estimated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. While the accuracy of the figures given for the British Navy is assumed, Capt. von Pustau explains that the German programme which will be completed by the end of 1911, comprises substitutes for four obsolete battleship of the "Baden" class one of the "Oldenburg" class and two of the "Siegfried" class, together with the large armoured cruisers E, F, and G. In the spring of 1911, however, only six out of these ten ships, according to Capt. von Pustau will be completed, as against the twelve British battleships and cruisers of the "Dreadnought" type. Like other naval enthusiasts in this country, Capt. von Pustau has for the moment no interest in assisting foreign countries accurately to forecast the exact strength of the German Navy in a few years' time. Only the other day the "North-German Gazette" arbitrarily selected the year 1910 for the purpose of comparing the prospective strength of the British and German Navies. The distinguished general who was nominally responsible for the calculations of the semi-official journal, estimated that by 1910 England would have ten ships of the "Dreadnought" type in commission, whereas Germany would have only two Calculations of this sort possess the additional merit from the German point of view of inspiring the public in this country with what is presumably regarded as a wholesome dread of being left behind.

A REMARKABLE PARTNERSHIP.

"The closing of the Vedrenne-Barker management of the Savoy Theatre marks the termination of a great experiment," said the "Daily News." "All who care for the future of the English drama—not merely as an instrument of laughter or of weariness, but as a serious criticism of human life and action—will very greatly regret this conclusion. For many months, first at the Court Theatre, than since last September at the Savoy, new plays and plays of real distinction have been presented by a company whose acting was a revelation of the possibilities of presentation when once the actors were given a chance of dealing with real things. Mr. Bernard Shaw provided the sensational attraction which made the experiment possible After long years of neglect, he suddenly found himself as the centre of interest, with his plays discussed everywhere and everyone compelled to see them. But there were other younger dramatists of great promise and distinction—notably Mr. Galsworthy, Mr. John Masefield, Mr. St. John Hankin, and Mr. Granville Barker himself—who were revealed as exhibiting, each in his particular fashion, distinction, originality, and a capacity for dealing with vital emotion.

A LIMITED PUBLIC FOR IDEAS.

"The managment secured a public, limited indeed, but one very responsive to the new effort; filled with a hope that here at last was opportunity for the redemption of the English drama from the banality, confusion, and false tinsel and sentiment in which it has for long been confined. Unfortunately, that public failed to increase," adds the "Daily News." "A drama of ideas was found to appeal to a very few persons, and the experiment thus carried out for so long with such courage and enthusiasm has come to an end. Gratitude is due to those who struggled in an effort which, if it failed to achieve success, never lacked distinction; whose failure is something of a judgment and condemnation of the taste and temper which refused to respond to its challenge and appeal."

The last run of the Vine Hounds had an unexpected ending. The hounds came up with the fox in the railway cutting on the South-Western main line, near Whitchurch, Hampshire. Reynard tried to escape up the embankment, but five hounds rolled him back on to the line. At this moment an express train came round a curve, and was on the pack before they could be whipped off. The dog that had seized the fox was cut to pieces, and several other hounds had narrow escapes, whilst the fox had its brush cut clean off.

BY THE WAY.

A CROCODILE BANQUET.

There are several ways in which effect might be given to the mandate of Professor Koch, that the crocodile must die. One way would be to subsidise the creature which eats crocodile eggs and young crocodiles, as the snapping turtle eats young alligators. Another way would be to popularise the crocodile as a form of diet. It has been tried, and pronounced excellent. Needless to say, the experiment in England was made by Dean Buckland and his delightful son, Frank. The Dean bought a couple of crocodiles alive at Oxford, and the first thing they did was to prove that the reptiles forelegs may really be turned up over its back, to form reins for the rider daring enough to seat himself. Then they dissected the pair. But, with their friend, Dr. Kidd, they agreed that they might never have another such opportunity, so they decided on a crocodile banquet! Many distinguished students of Nature assisted at the feast, and all were enthusiastic in its favour, declaring that it much resembled sturgeon. Frank seems to have preferred it even to stewed boa-constrictor, though that, he says, resembled very good veal.

MORE THAN A FEAST.

There was a grim sequel to that feast. Attending the dissection was a wizened old curiosity whose proudest delight it was to let down the skeleton of a murderer by which students of anatomy were thrilled. William, such was his only known name, watched with greedy eyes as the steaks of crocodile were cut, and anguish was written on his face at the prospect of the whole disappearing. But out of two four foot crocodiles there was more than enough to go round, and William was left with a bounteous residuum. In the middle of the night there was a furious ringing at the Buckland bell, and a voice was heard crying that William was dying. They found him clutching his stomach and groaning, "Oh that crocodile that crocodile!" The application of remedies cured William of his discomfort, and he was able to tell what had happened. Not to be outdone by the swells, he too had supped of the reptiles, and, liking the fare so well, had eaten enough for five people, hence indigestion and nightmare.

ANOTHER REASON WHY.

Dr. Elkins has furnished sufficient reasons why the Metropolitan Asylums Board finds it difficult to secure the services of doctors. With other opportunities available, the qualified man will naturally avoid the dreadful work of the asylum, unless he has a very special interest in the treatment of the mentally enfeebled. The monotony of horror is in itself sufficiently deterrent, and where variety comes it may take hideous form. One man, a brilliant fellow he was, tells a tale of an adventure in an asylum of which he was medical superintendent, grim and terrible as any scene in the most realistic novel. It was the revolt of two or three men whose mania developed into a lasting hatred of himself. They took their chance when the majority of the inmates and keepers were away for a day's outing, and they all but murdered their doctor. From that day he was a broken man.

MASTERING RUIN.

Hypnotism, of which we have heard so much in the Courts of late, always rests under a cloud of suspicion through its having been exploited by quacks and frauds and exhibited at not very pleasant public entertainments. It is scarcely a thing which one could acquire. If a man possess the power to hypnotise another, he needs no lessons. Tennyson did not know that he possessed the gift until a doctor asked him to try its effect upon a patient. Tennyson, all unbelieving, did try, and was successful. He cured the lady who had been beyond the curative art of the doctor—and she lived to marry the doctor. Monckton Milnes seems to have possessed the same gift. He exercised it upon a curious subject. At the British Association gathering at Oxford in 1847 one of the undergraduates turned up with a young bear dressed as a student. Milnes got the animal into a corner and tried to hypnotise it. At first the bear fiercely resented his overtures, but it gradually yielded to the influence, and presently sank senseless to the ground.

"ARBOR DAY."

In the North they hold festivals at which are displayed the fairest flowers of the garden; in the South we have a festival at which the participants plant, instead of cutting. That is the meaning of the annoucement in the morning papers, "Arbor Day at Eynsford." There is a great planting of trees at the pretty Kentish village this afternoon. The work, which possesses exceptional interest, in view of the large schemes on foot for reforesting, is one which specially appeals to the King; who has planted with his own hands more trees than any other living man, professinal foresters alone excepted. Hardly a country mansion which he has visited lacks a tree of his planting. Apart from his individual efforts in this way his Majesty has planted on a large scale on his own estates. In this he followed the example of his father, who long before his death had in this direction a record of over a million and a half trees which are now making good timber, on the royal properties.

A PATRIARCH.

Of the longevity of trees many learned men have written, and no two have yet been able to agree as to which tree is the oldest in the world. The mighty yew in Stoke Poges churchyard is said to be a thousand years old. The present writer discovered a curiosity in that tree the other year. Some bird had deposited seeds of a gooseberry upon one of the boughs; the seed had taken root and there away up in the giant of which the poet sang sprouted a flourihsing gooseberry bush—six branches of it, each a foot or more in height. Whatever the age of the trees in this country, the Prince of Wales can assert that he has seen one in Japan twelve hundred years old. A giant pine, with its branches supported by stout props it is a permanent sacrifice to Buddha. Kobo Daishi built a pagoda in honour of Buddha twelve centuries ago, and in front of it he set his pine, as a perpetual offering, in place of flowers, which should, in the ordinary course daily be offered. Twelve hundred years is a longish spell through which to trace the history of a tree, but it is only half the age of the present dynasty, and they were able to tell the Prince as plain a tale of the pine tree's growth as of the descent of their present Emperor.

THE WILES OF THE RAT.

Many ready pens are telling us of the success of the crusade against the rat, but no one has thought to inform the world how this wiliest of rodents is defending himself in the crisis. Here, however, is a humble contribution in one of our public schools the rats have played havoc. They have been traced to an opening behind the hot-water pipes in one of the schoolrooms. There trap after trap has been set, only for the bait to disappear and the trap to remain unsprung. The other night a change of methods was tried. The bait was hung by a string above the trap, and a couple of masters waited to see what would happen. As soon as all was quiet, out from the hole popped the head of a big brown rat. He stuck up his nose and sniffed. The bait smelt good. He looked cautiously about and detected the trap. To get the bait he must tread upon the latter, it seemed. Not a bit of it. The rat raised a forepaw and patted the bait. It swung free on its string. He patted it again and it bounced outwards, then swung back, straight to his hole. He fielded it beautifully with his mouth, snatched it from the string, and bolted back into his fastness, to boast another triumph at the expense of the would-be trappers.

SET A THIEF.

The great objection to the use of poison for rats is that they retire to their homes and die there, to become a nuisance and menace to health. Friends of the writer were compelled to have the floor and wainscoting of their dining-room removed for this reason. A wiser man, knowing that a pair of poisoned rats had got under his floor, summoned not a carpenter but a naturalist to his aid. They knew that the rats were under the floor, but the difficulty was to fix the spot. There seemed to the owner of the house no alternative to the removal of the whole floor, hence his appeal to the nature detective. The latter would not hear of the floor coming up. He cried out for a bluebottle. One was captured, unhurt, and turned loose in the room. After a little preliminary hawking the bluebottle darted to the floor and remained on one spot, like a pointer which has found game "Your rats are under there," said the naturalist. They cut down through that board, and there were the rats. The keen scent of the bluebottle had found them.

THE PRISONER'S ULTIMATUM.

(The Minister of Justice has admitted in the Duma that the Russian prisons are now overcrowded to the extent of nearly 50 per cent. of their proper accommodation).

"This prison was quite exclusive once,"
Said the moujik with jaundiced eye,
As the new arrivals came pouring in,
And cab after cab flashed by
To deposit its cheery, At the gate howling freight.
"I've no dislike for my fellow-men,"
Said the moujik, "But this is more
Than a chap can stand—to be herded with
A rabid political bore
Who rants all night," And he pressed the bell
Of his cell.
"I shall have to go," the moujik said,
While the Governor tried to explain
That "a sudden rush was the cause of the crush."
Said the moujik "I shan't remain:
And I'll warn, unless you make amends, All my friends

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Frankdale, 3,099 tons Captain W R Kidd will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

The Steamer Wearmouth 2,339 tons Captain W Kitto sailed on Sunday for Calcutta in ballast.

The steamer Budrie, 1,439 tons captain F. W. Lloyd, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Jeddah in balast.

The Hansa Line steamer Ehrenfels 2,757 tons Captain A. Kuckens, sailed on Saturday for Rangoon with the same bottom cargo.

The Asiatic S N Co's Steamers Nurani 2,870 tons Captain W Bullen sailed on Saturday for Calcutta etc. with a general cargo.

The B. and P. S. N. Co.'s steamer Firoozi, 2,008 tons Captain A. B. Watson, sailed on Sunday for Calcutta with a cargo of salt and general.

The B. and P.S. N. Co's. steamer Hoseinee 953 tons Captain J. Jordin, sailed on Sunday for the Perian gulf with a general cargo, and 59 deck passengers.

The Bombay and Persia, S.N. Co's. steamer Rahmani 1,872 tons Captain A. Geddie, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Jeddah with a general cargo and 84 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's, Steamer Linga, 943 tons Captain H M C Diarmdi, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karache, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr W W Anderson, Mr B Beanmouth Mr R Beanmouth, Mr W Wilcox, Mr W B Crowther Mr H E Maheel, Mr Pooley, Mr H Pilling, Lieut Morgan, Mrs Knowles and Children, Mr Dadabhoy, S Musiffna, Mr Horne Mehta, Mr. P Billimoria, Mr F Billimoria, Miss Carey, Mr Kelly, Mr and Mrs Brunton, Mrs Robson and infant, Genernal Aylmer, Miss Carey, and 180 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus	Comdr H Christian	R Navy
H M S Sphinx	Comdr Lilchfield	R Navy
H M S Lapwing	Lt-Comdr A N Gouldsmith	R Navy
H M S Redbreast	Lt Comdr W Hose	R Navy
R I M S Dalhousie	Capt J C Horder	R I Marine

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Hyacinth	Capt A W Heneage	R Navy
R I M S Hardinge	Capt S D Vale	R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—APRIL 4.

Africa	1302	Manley	P Gulf		M M & Co
Alcana	2312	Morgan			
Bahadur	2936	Crebbin			G G Tejpal & Co
Budree	1439	Lloyd			
Caspian	2317	Capman			W & A Graham & Co
Caledonia	3529	Peters			P & O Co
Deo Balduino		Maganzini			F R S N Co
Frankdale	3100	Kiddi			T M & Co
Ipswich	515	Pelling			Shah S N Co
Loch Tay	3416	Stephen			W & A Graham & Co
Loodiana	2128	Clower			M M & Co
Linga	943	MeMiarmed			M M & Co
Monsori	1735	Hanna			B & P S N Co
Mohammadi	1251	Primrose			Bo & P S N Co
Mazagon	3280	Lowe			B I S N Co
Norfolk	2506	Boney			G Cotton & Co
Nerbudda	1961	Williams			M M & Co
Nownel Bahr	178	Macoda			Sultan of Muscat
Persia	4198	Powell	London	28-3	P & O Co
Peninsular	3047	Aden		13-16	P & O Co
Rahamani	1872	Geddie			Bo & P S N Co
Shah Noojam	2741	Foster			H A Hassum
Shah Noor	2783	Harrison			H A H Hassum
Shah Jehan	2566	Grant			H A Hassum
Xima	146	Mahomed			Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—APRIL 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
B Clan Macintyre	3503	Weir	Antwerp	18-4	F Muir & Co
D&E City of Vienna	4672	Miller	Hull, &c.	19-4	K Nixon & Co
F City of Glasgow	4111	Greenhorn	K'chi	4-4	R Nixon & Co
G Mohammadi	1252	R S Ports	Primrose	11-4	B & P S N Co
H Kenzler	1864	Neilsen	Z'bar	6-4	A Stranes
K Dido	3127	Pickering	Hull	10-4	F Muir & Co
M Delta	4780	Daniel	Shanghai	14-4	P & O S N Co
N Newbridge	2397	Dally	Hull	15-4	W & A Graham & Co
O Haidari	1533	De Lorne	R S Ports	20-4	B & P S N Co
P Umzumbi	2139	Mitchell	M'borough	15-4	W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Castalia	4081	Abrey	L'pool	11-4	W& A Graham & Co
6 Acara	3174	Smith	Hull	16-4	K Nixon & Co
9 Rouenfels	3523	Kippner	K'chi	7-4	Glade & Co
10 & 11 Sealda	3438	Brown	N F		M M & Co
12 Egypt	4178	Summers	London	11-4	P & O Co
15 Glenaffric	2657	Craig Coehin		4-4	K Nixon & Co

M W D D

Virawa	2176	LeBroeq	Z'bar	10-4	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
4	Budree s	Lloyd	Jeddah
	Rahmani s	Geddie	Jeddah
	Linga s	McDiarmed	Karachi
	DeoBalduino s	Maganzini	Genoa &c
5	Capri s	Domini Co	Hongkong
	Neidenfels s	Rode	New York
	Kola s	Cole	Busrah
	Majori Maru s	Hands	Kobe

DEPARTURES.

Apr.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Crostafels s	Voller	Calcutta &c
	Marmora s	Weston	London
	Nurani s	Bullen	Calcutta
	Ehrenfels s	Kuckens	Rangoon
5	Hoseinee s	Jordin	Persian Gulf
	Firoozi s	Watson	Calcutta
	Wearmouth Kitto s.	Kitto	Calcutta

The steamer Frankdale, Captain Kidd, obtained her port clearance on Saturday for Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

April	Vessel	Names	From
	ARRIVALS.		
1	Kutsang	R C D Bradley	Pulo Penang
	Ethiopia	A D'Cruz	Chittagong
	DEPARTURES.		
2	Itola	A E Stebbing	Bombay
	Norfolk	J H Bovey	Bombay
	Borderer	G Black	Karachi
	Ben Vrackie	R Findlay	Bombay

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line s.s. "Clan Macnale" arrived at London on the morning of the 3rd instant.

The P. and O. s.s. "Arabia" arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 3rd instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—40 bales wool M Bulia; 100 cwts cashewnuts, R Jeewandass and Co; 8,524 oil cakes C Moritz and Co; 13 bales goat hair, H M Isphani; 6 cases twist, Brade Bury Brady and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—4 bales hemp Latham and Co; 750 cwts kishmis D Pasoo and Co; 250 bales hemp, H Govindji; 55 cases condements M Ponjaji and Sons; 14 cases chutney, F Novroji.

FOR BARCELONA.

Castalia s—50 bales cotton, Bamji and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Dido s—7,350 cwts myrabollams A Khimji; 5,500 cwts myrabollams and 3,250 cwt cottonseed, G Madhawji and Co.

Acara s—25 bales hemp, R Muncherji, 2,000 cwts castorseed, S D Sassoon and Co.

City of Viena s—45 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Newbrigde s—5,500 cwts myrabollams and 3,447 cwts cottonseed, G Madhowji and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

City of Viena s—110, bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Acara s—45 cases twist, W and A Graham and Co; 2,411 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 500 cwts myrabollams, Kaliandas Bros; 1,935 cwts myrabollams A Khimji; 1440 cwts rapeseeed, D B Petit and Co 150 bales cotton fly, C Hirji and Co.

Clan Mascintyre s—550 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 16,000 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 14,000 cwts rapeseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Evenfels s—499 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey; 165 bales cotton-fly, K Visram and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP.
COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, April 6.

136 Arms—Arms and Accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters as early as possible.

137 Bugle Practice every Tuesday near Skating Rink at 8-30 p.m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

One of the Methods employed in Drilling the Hair. This new System is fully explained in the Free Booklet, "Hair Drill," accompanying every bottle.

Renewal of a Notable Offer.

Further free week's test of "Hair Drill."

There can be no doubt that all Colonial residents greatly appreciated the recent opportunity provided them for a week's free "Hair Drill," for a most significant reference was made to the very frank offer lately made in the columns of their paper.

This was only to be expected, for it is indeed a deplorable fact that residence in foreign climes has a very detrimental effect upon the beauty, health, and conditions of the hair.

Men and women alike who dwell in the Colonies and Dependencies have long grieved over the fact that the climate and circumstances act very adversely upon the hair, and that, as a consequence, many scalp and hair defects become quickly apparent and very pronounced. Unfortunately the use of most of the prevalent specifics is entirely without benefit, for they are based generally upon vague knowledge of hair requirements and are generally compounded of ingredients lacking in nutrition and culturative value.

These, whether taken internally or applied externally, have always proved disappointing, and at times injurious both to the head, hair, and health. Still there is one undoubted application of approved merit and reputation, and it cannot be gainsayed that Edwards' "Harlene" is a real hair restorer, a real fault corrector, a real stimulant, tonic, and preserver for the hair; whether it be affected with dryness, brittleness, scurfiness, or greasiness; whether it shows signs of decay or evidenced by lack of lustre, colour, or healthy and beautiful appearance, or whether its deterioration is marked by greyness, patchiness, vacuum, or baldness. For many years has Edwards' "Harlene" held an envied and unrivalled reputation as a true specific for all untoward conditions of the hair, and the volume of praise accorded to this notable preparation confirm very striking testimony from the highest quarter.

Royalties, dignitaries of the State, social leaders, ladies and gentlemen occupying high positions, as well as the great general public, have used it, and always with the most gratifying results, for the use of "Harlene" overcomes any tendency or condition of hair weakness and disease.

It actually drills and disciplines the hair into healthy condition, and the faith of the proprietors in their preparation is abundantly shown by the very open offer they recently made, and which now, by popular request they are repeating.

They are perfectly willing to send any applicant a very generous supply of "Harlene" sufficient for one week's thorough use and trial. Enough to provide opportunity for noting a welcome change in the state of the hair. The supply is perfectly free and is accompanied by an interesting booklet dealing with hair difficulties and also full instructions for the use of "Harlene." It is only necessary to enclose the stamps for cover of carriage, and no restriction of sex or class is made. The form annexed below should be filled in and sent as per directions.

Edwards' "Harlene" is of course obtainable of chemists the wide world over.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To EDWARDS' "HARLENE" Co.,
95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Dear Sirs,
Please forward me booklet, directions and necessary supply of "HARLENE" for one week's free test of this preparation as a hair drill.
I enclose 3 penny stamps to cover carriage.

Name..........

Address..........

LET your choice of a TYPEWRITER be in favour of a VISIBLE WRITER, a good Manifolder and one which will not easily get out of order.

The OLIVER Typewriter

MUST be the Machine of your choice. ITS VISIBLE WRITING Feature, great manifolding Power and Reliability have made it the SUCCESS that it is.

THERE can be no doubt about it,

SOLE AGENTS.

W. H. THORNS & Co.,
13-15, HORNBY ROW BOMBAY.

DR. DE • ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.
The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

Sold by TREACHER & Co. Ltd., Bombay, Byculla, Poona.

PURITY AND QUALITY GUARANTEED
STUHR'S GENUINE
TRADE MARK.

RUSSIAN CAVIARE
Preserved in Tins and Glass Jars.
C. F. STUHR & Co., HAMBURG.
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W. LOVEGROVE, 12, St. MARY AXE, LONDON.
GUARANTEED BY US TO KEEP IN TROPICAL CLIMATES.

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(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.
CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.
WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.
CABLE: "EVANS." WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES: OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION).

THE MEMORY MAN

Datas
FROM PHOTO CLEMENTS BRIGHTON

Brain Fag, Exhaustion, Neuralgia—

The man who *never* forgets! Is it possible there can be such a man—one who remembers everything? We suppose it does not ordinarily occur to readers what a tremendous advantage a *reliable* memory gives them, how even their very abilities, friendships, and attainments could not be continued *without a good memory*! That extraordinary "memory" man, Datas, who can instantly give the date of any notable occurrence in the history of the world, says he has been accustomed for the last six years to arm himself against loss of memory, and *prevent nervous exhaustion* and mental fatigue by a methodical use of Phosferine. *Nervous exhaustion*, says Datas, is always followed by loss of memory, and the only way to speedily remedy or prevent the condition is to *renew the nerve forces* with a course of Phosferine. As Datas is paid a very large income to demonstrate his marvellous feats of memory, his striking testimony to the efficacy of the great nerve specific, is just that *practical* evidence which every reasoning worker seeks for and instantly appreciates.

How Datas defies them.

Datas, the extraordinary "memory" man, writes:—"I find Phosferine the best tonic in the world—there is nothing like it for dispelling brain-fag. As you are probably aware, my income is derived from the exercise of an absolutely perfect memory, and after several hours of committing dates and facts to memory I naturally feel mentally exhausted, but Phosferine soon puts me right. I also consider Phosferine an excellent preventive of such nervous disorders as neuralgia and sciatica. You can publish my testimonial as much as you like and as long as you like. I have used Phosferine for the past six years and am quite convinced that there is not a better nerve tonic for the brain worker anywhere."—December 17, 1907.

PHOSFERINE
The Greatest of all Tonics.
A PROVEN REMEDY FOR
Nervous Debility
Influenza
Indigestion
Sleeplessness
Neuralgia
Premature Decay
Backache
Mental Exhaustion
Lassitude
Exhaustion
Stomach Disorders
Faintness
Brain-Fag
Rheumatism
Headache
Hysteria
and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings
Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands
To the Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
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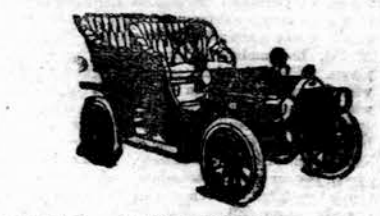
H.I.M. the Emperor of China
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.
Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.
Wholesale Agents:—
Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co. 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.



SILENT SUNBEAM MOTORS

The Silent Sunbeam Cars contain a number of unique features that are to be found in no other make.

The principal one is the Little Oil Bath, a simple arrangement by which the driving chains are continually immersed in a bath of oil, making the power transmission the cleanest, most effective and most silent form on the market.

Simplicity is the keynote of the engine construction. These Cars are the most reliable and speediest on the market.

Full Particulars and Catalogues on Application.
SOLE AGENTS:
HILL, SAWYER & CO.,
MEADOWS STREET BOMBAY

Mellin's Food
UNTOUCHED BY HAND. REQUIRES NO COOKING.
Adapted for use from birth upwards. Reduces the troubles and dangers of infantile ailments.
MELLIN'S FOOD, BISCUITS
A solid food, easy of digestion, and recommended for children after weaning, and for those who require a readily digested, concentrated nutrient at any period of life.
Send for sample and valuable work for Mothers, entitled the "CARE OF INFANTS IN INDIA," to
Bombay: Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd. Kurrachee: Messrs. Ewart, Ryrie & Co. Calcutta: Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co. Madras: Messrs. Oakes & Co., Ltd. Cocanada: Messrs. Hall, Wilson, & Co. Rangoon: Messrs. Latham, Black & Co. Colombo: Messrs. Cargill's, Ltd.
Mellin's Food is obtainable from all dealers throughout India, Burma, and Ceylon.

SAINT-RAPHAËL
TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.
Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates. DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.
Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*
(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.
CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*
To be taken on a lump of sugar.
COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Cie, Sole Agents for *Madras.* — PHILLIPS & Cie, Agents in *Bombay.*
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SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

USING THE SUN'S POWER.

In Searching for a more economical source of power than the costly and wasteful burning of coal, the attention of inventors has been from time to time turned to the direct utilisation of the heat of the sun. Concentrating this heat by means of mirrors it has has been found possible to make it boil water, and so drive an engine, The cost of the process, however, has prevented any invention on these line being of practical importance. A recent American attempt to solve the problem in a simpler way bids fair to be a commercial success.

THE PRINCIPLE OF THE GARDEN FRAME.

The principle adopted is that use by the gardner in his frame or glasshouse. The heating rays of the sun pass freely through the glass into the frame, and escape by radiation much less readily. The heat is, in fact, "trapped." To "trap" the heat in sufficient quantities to be used as a source of power a large shallow box is made, and covered with two layers of glass an inch apart. These two layers of glass and the enclosed air "trap" the heat much more effectually than the single-glass. Inside the box are coils of piping, blackened so as to absorb the heat more readily. In the pipes is water, or other liquid, which is thus converted into steam, and drives an engine.

A HINT FOR GARDENERS.

An experimental box of this kind has been erected at Tacona, in Philadelphia, and seems to be a practicad success. The area of the glass is 1,080 square feet, a n by using either in the pipes a force of 3 1/2 h.p. has been obtained in the engine. The initial cost of construction was £300, and the cost of upkeep is small. The great advantage is that there is no charge for fuel. It is thought that such a method of utilising the sun's heat will be specially advantageous in tropical regions. Gardeners might take a hint in the construction of their frames, &c. If the glass of the frame was double, with an inch of air between, then, perhaps, artificial heating might be dispensed with.

SHOWERS OF SPARKS FROM METALS.

Under the title of the "Devil's touchstone" specimens of certain remarkable alloys of iron with the metals of some of the rarer earths can now be obtained. On being scratched with a knife or file they emit showers of bright sparks. With large pieces and strong pressure sparks as large as a man's hand, and of intense brilliance are thrown off. The principle is doubtless the same as that by which the spark is produced from the steel and flint. The inventor of these alloys, Auer von Welsbach, has named them "pyrophorus," that is, fire-bearing alloys.

HOW THE SPARKING METALS ARE MADE.

These remarkable metals are alloys of iron with the rare metals of the earths known as lanthanum, cerium, ermium, didymium, &c. And the property of the alloy varies according to which of these is used. "Lanthan," which is an alloy of iron, lanthanum, and cerium, gives a very intense light. "Edmetall," which contains several of the rare metals, gives an odour of garlic when rubbed. "Cer" consists of iron and cerium only, ignites readily, and is odourless. When it is remembered that there are some eight of these rare metals of the earths a fascinating vista of new alloys with curious or useful properties is opened out to the investigator.

USES OF THE SPARKING METALS.

The sparks from the new touchstones ignite readily. They will kindle tinder, fire inflammable gases, light wicks saturated with alcohol, and fire explosives. Various practical uses are suggested. By means of a steel moved by an electro-magnet they may be used to light incandescent lamps. Explosives may be safely fired, military signalling can be carried on and owing to the absence of smoke the new alloys should prove useful in flashlight photography.

MIGRATING BATS.

The words "On the bat's back I do fly, After summer, merrily," put by Shakespeare into the mouth of Ariel, seem to imply a belief in the migration of the bat. Naturalists, however are satisfied that our native species of bats hibernate in winter. Recently evidence has been brought forward to show that certain Canadian species go south for the winter. For some twenty years it has been believed that two tree-dwelling species, the hoary bat and the silver-haired bat, were regular migrants. In winter they were found far south of the breeding range. They were observed along with other northern species in the neighbourhood of Cape Cod in August and September, although unknown there earlier in the season. They were evidently migrants. In 1898, one observer saw a flight of red bats, apparently on their way south. And in September, 1907, another observer saw about 100 flying south-west over the city of Washington between 9 and 10 a.m. These were also evidently on their way to southern winter quarters.

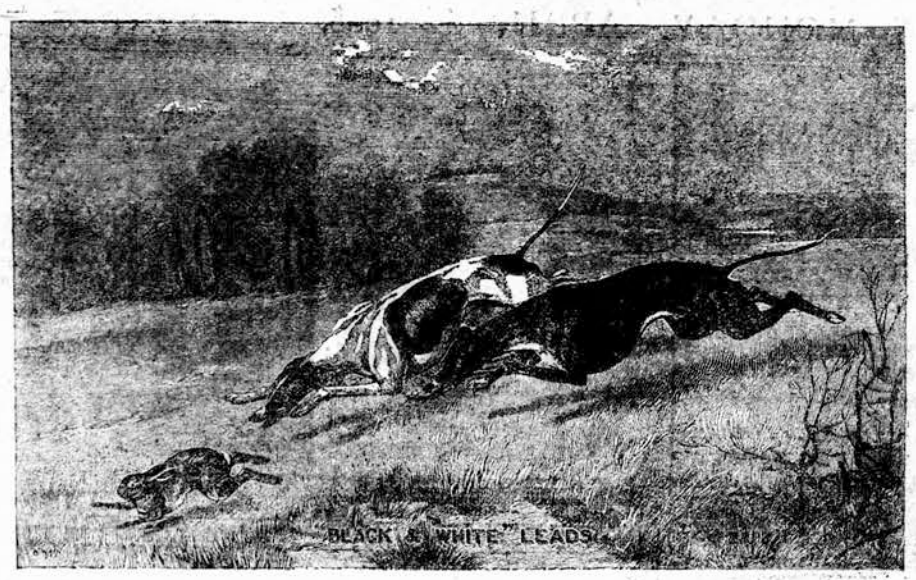
JUMPING MOUSE AT THE ZOO.

The most interesting recent addition to the Zoo is the jumping mouse from British North America. This little animal only three inches long excluding the tail, which is six inches, is like a miniature kangaroo in shape, though really belonging to the rat order. By means of its long hind legs it can take jumps of from eight to ten feet, the longest for its size of any other animal of equally high organisation. The long tail seems to be required to keep its balance in these long leaps. If deprived of this it turns over and over in the air, and perhaps lands on its back. It ranges as far south as Mexico.

EARLY SIGNS OF SPRING AT HOME.

In spite of the treacherous days of February and early March, and the snowstorms and gales that have so lately played such havoc all over the country, there are plenty of signs of spring. For some time past those who are versed in the language of nature and who can interpret the ways and mood of its wild creatures have seen these signs. Three weeks ago, on my daily journey to the City writes a home correspondent. I saw three hares gambolling about a large ploughed field not far from London. This field closely adjoins a large residedtial neighbourhood and during eight years close observation of the wild life of this district I have never seen them so close to the village; the train as it leisurely rattled past in no whit disturbed their play; they darted hither and thither in wild rushes, each one stopping now and then and sitting up on its haunches, as if to see whether the other had disappeared. The proverbial madness of March was upon them; they had probably taken a run over from some of the more outlying farms, or from the extensive woods some few miles out. The small pepistrelle bat, or "flittermouse," as it is more popularly called, has already emerged from its torpidity; and on March 7, as early as three o'clock in the afternoon, I watched one for some considerable time hawking for flies on the golf-course. In the dull days of early spring and late autumn it is by no means unusual to see it flitting about in broad daylight. The pepistrelle is always the last of the bats to retire for the winter months, and is the first to make its appearance again; so that its period of torpidity, from two to three months, is comparatively short compared with the rest of its species. It is, however, among the birds that the evidences of the season are most to be noticed; the burst of song that greets the ear in early morning and the evening carol of the blackbird and robin are quite inspiriting after the few months of the songless winter, the silence of the birds being only broken then by perhaps the harsh and startling alarm-note of a blackbird as he hastens away with a wild rush from the shelter of some evergreen, or the curious monotonus note of the robin, which he emits as he sits on a bough and watches his enemy, the garden cat. It is very different now: the robin's song is liquid and sweet in tone, and most of his time is taken up at present in collecting materials for his nest and pugnaciously driving away rivals from his domain. There are several early nests already finished; I have seen on this year in an old watering-can hung on a garden wall. It is the third season that this watering-can has been tenanted, and the nest is the fifth that has been so constructed, in all probability by the same pair of birds. The blackbirds and thrushes are also early builders, and many of their nests may be found now with their full complement of eggs. Among the other familiar birds of the garden which are much in evidence in early spring are the hedge-sparrow, whose quiet little song of great sweetness is heard at all times of the day, and the wren, which, small though he be, makes up for his diminutive body by the vigour and strength of his cheerful burst of song. The hedge-sparrow is a very unobtrusive bird; he loves to move about quietly in tangled thickets and undergrowth, and his very sober livery of greyish brown, very beautiful when seen close at hand, attracts no special attention to himself. He thoroughly justifies his popular name of "mouse-bird." The energetic wren, on the other hand, which also delights in thickets, is not so shy of observation, and he may frequently be seen on his short flight, moving with very rapid beats of his weak wings, across the open. The kestrels, I notice, have returned already to their nesting-quarters in the high elms on the golf-course; and the carrioncrows, which have nested on a neighbouring tree for some years past, are getting more frequent in their visits to the locality.

The Hongkong correspondent of the "Times of Ceylon" cabled on the 30th March:—"The Wai-wu-pu has wired to Canton to arrest the leaders of the boycott movement (against Japanese). The Viceroy, however, refuses, and Yuan-shi-kai has asked the Throne to despatch an army to Canton. A civil war is feared if this is carried out. The most intense feeling in the matter prevails at Canton."


"BLACK & WHITE" LEADS.

BUCHANAN'S "BLACK & WHITE" SCOTCH WHISKY.

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THE FOOD FOR THE RACE
THE RACE FOR THE FOOD

If you wish your children to be healthy and strong, as of course you do, feed them on "NESTLE'S MILO-MALTED FOOD"—Delicious, wholesome and nourishing, and containing every ingredient necessary to their perfect growth.
Sample and pamphlet free on application to
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THE GREAT ENGLISH HAIR RESTORER.

The wonderful benefits to be derived by the use of "Koko for the Hair" in hot climates is shown by the fact that the proprietors of this world-famed hair tonic have been forced to open a factory for its manufacture in sub-tropical Australia, the sales grew so large. There it is in constant use by squatters, planters, and all classes.

"KOKO" is specially prepared to tone up the scalp against the relaxation caused by heat. If the scalp is not attended to the certain result is Loss of Hair.

NOTE.—See that you get "KOKO" packed in a dun coloured carton as specially put up by the Proprietors to withstand hot climates. See that the above trade mark is on each bottle.

YOU CANNOT Dye your Hair with "KOKO" because it is absolutely free from colouring matter.

YOU CANNOT make your Hair Greasy or Sticky with it because it contains no oil or grease.

BUT
KOKO MAKES THE HAIR GROW, STOPS IT FALLING OUT, POSITIVELY ERADICATES DANDRUFF AND PRODUCES THICK, LUXURIANT, BRILLIANT TRESSES.

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"KOKO" is sold by Chemists and Stores all over the World at 1/-, 2/6 & 4/6.

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HEALTH-GIVING
FRUIT
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THE KING OF RESTORATIVES!
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"An ideal Pick-me-up. Suitable for all Climates."

SOLE MANUFACTURERS: COLEMAN & CO., Ltd., Norwich, Eng.
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WHEN BALDNESS SETS IN OR HAIR BECOMES
THIN AND SPARSE OR FALLS OUT WITH THE TOWEL OR COMB;
USE
KAVIRAJ N. N. SEN'S
KESHRANJAN,
THE WORLD RENOWNED HAIR-FOOD.
KESHRANJAN OIL FOR THE HAIR
KESHRANJAN is unrivalled.
KESHRANJAN is matchless.
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KESHRANJAN is original.
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RE. 1, PER BOTTLE. RE. 1-5 POST FREE.

OUR KARNAROGANTAK TAILA or Ear-drops cures Otorrhœa, Otitis, Tympanitis, inflammation, and all other distressing diseases of the ear. Deafness, if not long-standing, is sure to be cured by its use. Its effect is soothing and is free from all sorts of irritation. In the evacuation of pus and all other septic matter it possesses a remarkable power. Price per Phial As. 12; Packing and postage As. 5.

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A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence the enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free [illegible] from [illegible], Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

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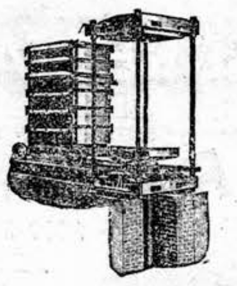
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The Sure Raising Powder
mixed 1 part with 8 parts of ordinary flour makes the most reliable self-raising flour
BECAUSE—the raising ingredients keep much better in "Paisley Flour" than when mixed with ordinary flour.
"Paisley Flour" does not fail in its work.
Also it does not spot or discolour the scone.

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Registered Trade Mark
No. 600.
GOLD & Co.
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Patent Wrought
IRON & STEEL
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ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
None are genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark.
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A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1820. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
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Be sure you get WILKINSON'S
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WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.
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MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.
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KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.
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Chlorodyne
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The Most Valuable Medicine ever discovered.
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Acts like a charm in
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Is the Best Preparation you can use.
WHY?
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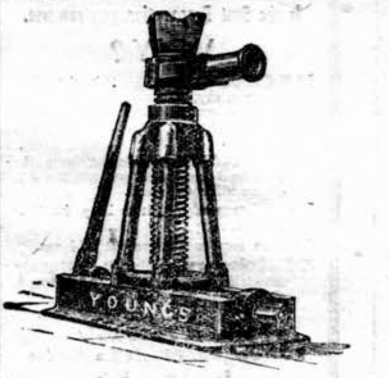

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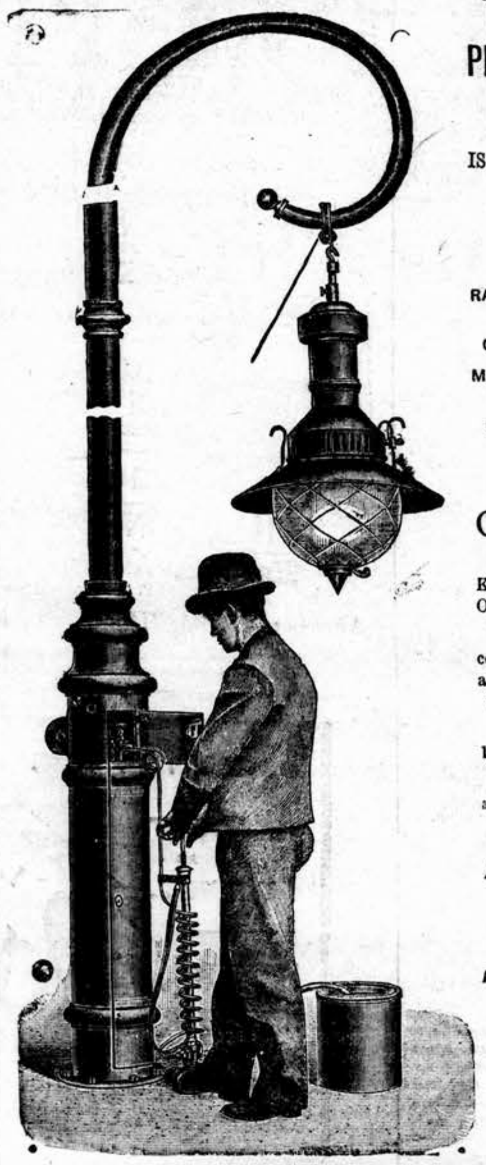

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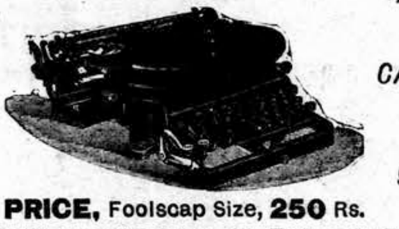

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Do.	do	Timepiece, 24 in. dial	345	276
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